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CORREGAN AND COX

RECEPTION TO DELEGATES AT COOPER UNION AN IMMENSE RATIFICATION OF THEIR NOMINATION.

Enthusiastic Audience Inspire Speakers Who Deliver Clear, Crisp and Eloquent Speeches on The Class Struggle and the Work of the S. L. P. in Ending It. —Applause and Ovations Galore.

Great enthusiasm marked the reception to the delegates to the eleventh national convention of the Socialist Labor Party at Cooper Union on July 6. Every mention of the names of the candidates for president and vice-president, Charles H. Corregan and William W. Cox was received with an outburst of applause, while the names of the delegates who appeared among the list of speakers also met with applause when announced by the chairman.

The spirit of the occasion inspired all those addressing the meeting, calling forth crisp, clear, epigramatic and eloquent statements of the nature of the class struggle and appeals to the workers present to end that struggle by voting the Socialist Labor Party into control of the powers of the state for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalist system and inaugurating the Socialist Republic.

John J. Kinneally, General Secretary of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance and a delegate to the convention from the State of New York, was chairman of the meeting. His appearance was the signal for the beginning of the demonstrations of the evening. In a few well chosen words the chairman welcomed the delegates present and proceeded to announce the names of those who were to address the gathering.

Frank R. Wilke of Milwaukee, Wis., was the first speaker of the evening. He extended the hand of fraternal fellowship of the class conscious workers of Wisconsin to their brothers of the great Empire city and the working class of every section of the country represented at the convention.

Delegate Wilke urged upon those present the necessity of working class emancipation. "The working class," said he, "must line up in a solid phalanx in opposition to the capitalist class in behalf of its own interests."

Wilke then proceeded to show how the Socialist Labor Party was endeavoring to bring this about and appealed to all present to join in the work with vim and vigor.

Mrs. Olive M. Johnson followed Wilke, and in an eloquent address pointed out the position of woman in the Socialist movement.

"The Socialist Labor Party," said she, "represents the labor movement of this country and the world. As the representative of this national and international labor movement it is bound to represent not only the men but the entire wage working class, including all women and children regardless of age, race, nationality, color or creed. It is therefore a movement that should enlist the sympathies and activities of women." (Great applause).

Mrs. Johnson then showed the essence of capitalism which is the extraction of profit from all of the propertiless men, women and children regardless of years, family, condition or nationality. Since woman was thus made the victim of capitalist exploitation it also becomes incumbent upon her to aid in its overthrow. (More applause).

Mrs. Johnson closed with a rousing appeal to both men and women to work for the success of the Socialist Labor Party and retired amid the enthusiastic cheers of the audience.

Paul Dinger of Ohio, was the next speaker. He declared that this was not a party of sentiment and then went on to outline the purposes of the convention which were to legislate in the interests of the party and to nominate the candidates for president and vice-president. "We have done the best we could," Dinger asserted, "and hope all will be satisfied with the result." (Demonstration of approval).

Dinger then spoke on the superiority of the movement in this country over that of other countries. He claimed this was not due to any special attribute of the Socialists here, but was simply a matter of necessity. Capitalism has reached its highest development here and so, consequently, has the Socialist movement.

The delegate from Ohio then took up the consideration of the class condition in this country pointing out how the other political parties stood for the interests of the capitalist class. He stated that the only hope of improvement lay in the efforts of ourselves. "We must take the initiative and work against all the forces of capitalism in our own behalf," exclaimed the impassioned orator from the Buck-eye State amid the plaudits of his hearers.

Frank Bohn of Ann Arbor, Mich., was the next speaker. He explained the relation of the individual to the social system and the need of the young men to study and enter the movement. He referred to the existence of chattel slavery forty years ago to show what remarkable changes have occurred within a comparatively short period.

"History," cried Bohn, impassionately, "makes men. Men make history. Young men, make history!" (Great applause.)

Chairman Kinneally then solicited contribution to defray expenses. $68.10 was collected.

The chairman then proceeded to introduce Charles H. Corregan, the party's nominee for president.

The "little giant" from Syracuse, received a prolonged ovation. There were shouts of "Hurrah for Corregan! the terror of the labor fakirs!" "Three cheers and a tiger for Corregan!" and "What's the matter with Corregan? !" and the answer "He's all right!"

This reception was renewed several times.

Corregan said: "The Socialist Labor Party is a small party and at election it may represent but a fragment of the vote; but, in its principles, it is a great party, representing the majority—the great working class."

Corregan then described how the working class, blinded to its own interest, put its oppressors into office, and analyzed the factors contributing to this ignorance such as the pure and simple labor unionists.

Proceeding from the political field, the speaker entered the economic, showing the classes ex[illegible] society.

"The working class," declared he, "is a class that owns nothing. No railroads, no stocks, no factories, no land, no machinery of production and distribution; in brief, no capital. Its members have only their labor to sell. They produce all the wealth and yet according to capitalist statistics they own but four per cent. of it. The capitalist class owns everything. Both the capital and the wealth of the country, making the working class dependent on it for a livelihood."

"What rights have you, the working class," exclaimed the speaker emphatically, "that the capitalist class is bound to respect. They put you in bull-pens, depriving you of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." (Tremendous applause).

The party's presidential standard-bearer then dwelt on the necessity of intelligent working class political action. Said he:

"If you don't know enough to vote yourselves out of the capitalist system, you'll never know enough to shoot yourself out of it." (Thunderous applause).

Corregan went on to show the impossibility of "mutual interests" between capital and labor on the political field as well as the economic field, describing the impossibility of any candidate representing all classes and pledged himself to represent the working class only if elected. (Applause).

In conclusion, the able little printer said: "I am not here to solicit your vote or to flatter or praise you. I am here to tell you what you are to do for yourself, and that if you will not do it no one will do it for you." (Volley upon volley of applause and cheers).

"The wage slave from the mines of Illinois," as Chairman Kinneally called W. W. Cox, the vice-presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, was accorded a reception second to that of Corregan's.

Cox said he hoped that the work and the results at election would be as great as the applause. He had no doubt that if they were we would stand elected. (Laughter and applause). Cox said he was more used to speaking on corners in mining camps than large fine halls, where he got no applause, but rebuffs, rocks, and often eggs such as people have no hankering to smell.

He said that for six years he was trying to save enough to get to New York and up to date hadn't succeeded. This would give an idea of the size of the much vaunted wages received by miners. He said that a small vote should not deter us. We were born in the lap of

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NATIONAL CONVENTION, S. L. P.

Attitude on Trades Unions

As the navel string, designed to supply nourishment to the foetus, at times threatens its life, and, if left alone, actually throttles the child, so the bulk of what is called the Trades Union Movement of America—typified by Samuel Gompers, his lieutenants on the Hanna-Cleveland Civic Federation, and their American Federation of Labor in general —surely originating in a natural navel string intended to nourish, promote and accomplish the emancipation of the working class, now threatens to throttle the Labor Movement, and as such has become what the capitalist "Wall Street Journal" triumphantly greeted it with—"One of the strongest obstacles in this country to Socialism."

The Trades Union is a breath of the class struggle, and as such its mission is to resist the encroachments of the capitalist class, drill the working class in the theoretic understanding of its class interests, solidify it for the accomplishment of its emancipation, and prepare the organized form of the Socialist Republic. The said Gompers-type of Unionism brings about exactly the reverse of each of these requirements.

So far from drilling the working class in the theoretic understanding of its interests, Gompers Unionism befogs the workingman's intellect with capitalist economics, and it hounds Socialist or working class economics out of its camp under the false pretence that such economic teachings are "politics", and that they "divide the working class."

So far from solidifying the working class, Gompers Unionism keeps the workers hopelessly divided. By means of a perverse system of Chinese Walls of high initiation fees, high dues, restriction of apprentices and other guild devices intended to keep out members, and keep the jobs to itself, Gompers Unionism splits the working class into two camps that rend each other for jobs. And, with the effrontery and arrogance of the old guilds, Gompers Unionism claims "sacredness" for itself while it adds insult to injury by denouncing its compulsory adversaries as "scabs."

So far from resisting the encroachments of the capitalist class, Gompers Unionism acts as a "parachute" to the downward course of Labor's conditions, rendering the decline insensible and even seeking to conceal it. Even the doctored Census records a decline in earnings; the statistics of labor's "accidents" and mortality, imperfect though they are, read like the reports of murderous battles; and proverb wisdom, ever the reflex of wide observation, discloses the general condition of our working class in the ghastly maxim: "If a workingman has reached 40 years, take him out and shoot him; he is too worn-out to be of service, and too poor to take care of himself."

So far, accordingly, from preparing the organized form of the Socialist Republic, Gompers Unionism is a prop of capitalist society; it is a wheel in the machinery of capitalism; it is essentially the revamped guild of capitalism in the days of capitalist infancy; it is a job-Trust—and as such, is no part of the Labor Movement.

True to its guild character and capitalist spirit, Gompers Unionism is seen to foment racial animosities; it is seen resoluting in favor of the wars in which the nation's ruling class sacrifices the working class in pursuit of the giddy interests of the capitalist class; it turns itself into advertising agencies for competing employers; it is seen a plastic tool in the hands of stock-jobbers, ready to help "bull" or "bear" the stock of a corporation by the stoppage or the initiation of a strike, as the case may be; —and so to the end of its guild-capitalist track.

In Europe, such organizations exist in Russia, brought together by the industry of the Russian Police, or in England, where, as in America, the union navel string of the Labor Movement preceded the advent of Socialism. They are virtually unknown, or are known only as "conflagrations under control" in France or in Germany, where the Socialist Movement had the lead, and where, as happened in Germany, the higher tone of Socialism broke up the abortion, at times with cudgels, when it put in its appearance in the shape of the Schultze-Delitsch unions. Accordingly, to claim for such organizations that they come under the category of the bodies that the Internationl Socialist Congresses of Brussels, Zurich and London pronounced "a necessity in the struggle that makes for the emancipation of the working class", is an act of mixed knavery and stupidity that does credit to the beneficiaries of Gompers Unionism who dominate the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party; and the act is exclusively one of knavery, when, again quoting those Congresses, the aforesaid beneficiaries declare it to be "the duty of all wage earners to join the unions of their trade"—unions, that, as stated above, the bulk of the wage earners cannot join without they were to break through the doors with axes, and over the prostrate bodies of those selfsame Socialist, alias Social Democratic Gompers unionists.

By the light of these facts we renew the Party's declarations, made in 1896 and 1900, in congratulation of the birth of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. And we urgently impress upon the members of the Socialist Labor Party and all sympathizers the necessity of ceaseless propaganda in the interest of that body; and we expect of them that they will join the Local Mixed or Trade Alliances which may now exist in their several localities, and do all that lies in their power to organize such Alliances where none now exist, to the end that the working class of the land may be correctly organized on the economic field, and the structure of the Socialist Republic may rise unhampered by the crumbling influences of the Gompers form of unionism, thus ending once and for all time such disgraceful happenings as have taken place on the field of Labor in this country under the guidance of the Gompers form of unionism—happenings which are calculated to strengthen the arm of the capitalist class in its work of Coolieizing the working class of the land, as has been instanced on numberless occasions both on the part of the A. F. of L. and that caricature of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the American Labor Union, the conduct of which has resulted in the present Colorado outrages upon the working class.

The Colorado Outrages

Whereas, In the State of Colorado for some time past, especially during the past year, such evidences of anarchy and brutal, murderous outrage exist perpe-rated upon the working class by the capitalist class government of that State acting in conjunction with the capitalist class Citizens' Alliance, that the attention of the civilized world has been challenged; and

Whereas, Not in despotic Russia nor in the dominion of the bloody Turkish Sultan, nor in semi-barbarous China have these hideous occurrences taken place, so subversive as they are of all civilized conceptions of Government and social order; and

Whereas, the heinous conduct of the ruling capitalist class of Colorado, acting through their servile tools, Governor Peabody and Adjutant-General Bell, proves that capitalist class to be a brigand class of lawless desperadoes, who in their mad race for profits, gained in the exploitation of the working class in wage slavery, will go to any extreme of violence and outrage, even wholesale murder, incendiarism, mayhem and the forcible deportation of defenceless citizens in violation of the constitution of Colorado and of the United States; and,

Whereas, the conduct of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners in seeking redress from the wrongs of one set of the political representatives of the capitalists, the Republican party, by turning to the other set, the Democratic party, is an act of treachery to the working class calculated to blur over the class struggle and blind them to their class interests; and

Whereas, The working class citizens of Colorado have in their folly played into the hands of this obscene capitalist class, by putting in possession of that class the mighty weapons of government, in alternately electing the pledged supporters of the capitalist class, the Democratic and Republican parties; and furthermore give evidence that they have failed to read the full lesson of capitalist government as evidenced in their endorsement of that ash-barrel conglomeration, the multi-named Kangaroo, Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party whose representatives when elected to office in the East have voted and supported the appropriation of funds for armories to be used in repressing the efforts of the working class in their struggle for freedom, and who furthermore have repeatedly fused with the Democratic and Republican outragers of the working class, thereby committing themselves not alone to scabherding but also to Peabodyism with all that that implies; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party, assembled in Eleventh National Convention, addresses itself to the workers of America, those of Colorado in particular, and calls upon them to learn the lesson written in the blood of their class, to wit, that these brutalities can be ended only by putting an end to the capitalist system of wealth production, based upon the private ownership of land and capital; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon all members of the working class to bestir themselves to the end of abolishing the system which breeds Colorado outrages, by organizing on the scientifically correct lines of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Convention Proceedings

SIXTH DAY'S SESSION, THURSDAY, JULY 7.

This was another busy day. Much work was done and many amendments to the constitution were acted upon and a strong, clear declaration of the party's attitude towards trades unions adopted. The resolutions as adopted appear above.

When the convention was called to order, Frank Passonno was elected chairman and J. J. Kinneally vice-chairman for the day.

In the matter of amendments relating to the make-up of the National Executive Committee, a number of propositions were submitted. One was that the N. E. C. be composed of five members, one from each of the five States in the vicinity of the national headquarters. Another, that in addition there be two members representing two Western circuits. A proposition to divide the whole country into seven circuits and have one N. E. C. member from each circuit, was submitted.

After an extensive debate the constitution as to the form of the N. E. C. was amended as follows:

First. The National Executive Committee shall consist of one member from each State organized with a State Committee.

Second. The members of the N. E. C. shall be elected by a general vote of the members of the Party in their respective States.

Third. The term of office of the members of the N. E. C. shall be one year.

Fourth. Any member of the N. E. C. shall be removed at will, either—

a—Upon the application of two Sections of his own State made to their State Committee and ratified by a referendum vote of the membership of the State.

b—Upon the application of three State Committees, made to the N. E. C., and ratified by a referendum vote of the whole membership of the Party.

The N. E. C. shall meet twice a year in regular session, on the first Sunday of January and of July; or in special session upon the written call—notified to the National Secretary and published in the national organ—of at least one-third of its members, pledging themselves to attend.

Five members shall constitute a quorum for the regular sessions of the N. E. C. One-third of the members shall constitute a quorum for the special sessions

The sessions, regular and special, of the N. E. C. shall be held at the national headquarters of the Party.

No member of the N. E. C. shall at the same time be a member of a State Committee, or hold any other national office.

The N. E. C. shall elect a sub-committee for the purpose of carrying on the executive work of the Party during the time intervening between the sessions of the N. E. C., said sub-committee to act on its behalf in conjunction with the National Secretary and subject to instructions and control of the N. E. C., and it shall elect all other local committees and officers at the national headquarters that it may deem necessary.

The whole or any part of the above mentioned sub-committee is at any time subject to recall by a majority vote of the N. E. C., adopted while in session or by written communication.

The sub-committee may at will of the N. E. C. be chosen from the membership of the Sections located within a two hours' ride from the national headquarters. It is to be composed of fifteen members.

To expedite the work of the convention a night session was held in the headquarters of Section New York. The report of the Party Press Committee was taken up again at the night session and further discussion had on the matter of Constitutional amendments.

SEVENTH DAY'S SESSION, FRIDAY, JULY 8.

The Convention adjourned sine die at 4 p. m. this day, with three rousing cheers and a tiger for the S. L. P. and its presidential candidates, Corregan and Cox. Every delegate expressed satisfaction with the work of the Convention and all were agreed that never before was so definite and clear a stand taken at an S. L. P. Convention.

Not only was the clause barring officers in pure and simple unions from membership in the Party, but such officership was defined in a resolution which declared that any work done in aid of a pure and simple union, whether an officer, delegate, committeeman, shop steward or even a picket would be construed as holding an office. This was decided upon because it was held that all such work aided in the perpetuating of the pure and simple unions and always redounded to the benefit of the labor fakir. Besides this, two resolutions presented by a fraternal delegate of the S. T. & L. A. were adopted unanimously. The first read as follows:

"Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party recognizes as pure and simple trades unions all economic organizations not endorsed by the S. L. P. or affiliated with it, and furthermore declares that at the present time the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is the only organization that is so endorsed."

The other one read:

"Resolved, That all General Organizers employed by the National Executive Committee shall at all agitation meetings addressed by them propagate the principles of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in conjunction with those of the Socialist Labor Party, and if eligible, shall also be members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance."

It was decided to open a discussion in the columns of The People on the matter of pure and simple officers, each communication to be not more than 100 words.

Much other important business was transacted, the Convention staying in session without a noon recess in order to make sure of finishing up in the afternoon. The actions of the National Editor in the so-called Connolly matter as well as his course in regard to matter submitted by Meiko Meyer, were endorsed.

The resolution introduced by Meyer anent the publication of contributions in the columnns of The People was rejected.

John J. Kinneally of New York and James Doyle of Kentucky were chairman and vice-chairman respectively for the day.

Among the important changes in the constitution was the adopting of a clause providing for changing the basis of representation to a National Convention. The new clause provides that the basis of representation shall be the State and that it shall be entitled to one delegate for each 50 members reported in good standing on December 31 of the year preceding the Convention, and one additional delegate for a major fraction thereof, a Territory to be treated as a State. A State or Territory having less

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DE LEON FOR GOVERNOR

NEW YORK STATE S. L. P. CONVENTION NAMES HIM ITS STANDARD BEARER.

Nominations of Other Stalwarts Also Made—National Nominations and Platform Ratified—Report of State Executive Committee—Other Important Matters

Governor:
DANIEL DE LEON
of New York.
Lieutenant Governor:
BORIS REINSTEIN
of Buffalo.
Secretary of State:
ANTON METZLER
of Rochester.
State Comptroller:
JAMES A. TRAINOR
of Syracuse.
Treasurer:
HARVEY A. SANTEE
of New York.
Attorney-General:
FRANK E. PASSANNO
of Troy.
State Engineer and Surveyor:
CHARLES ZOLOT
of Peekskill.
Associate Judge, Court of Appeals:
ORCUS A CURTIS
of Buffalo.

The New York State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was called to order at 8 p. m. July 7 by the State Executive Committee's Secretary, Justus Ebert, at the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. The business of the convention was transacted promptly and quickly, adjournment occurring at 9:15.

Henry Kuhn was chosen temporary chairman and Alfred C. Kihn, temporary secretary. A Credential Committee was also chosen consisting of Lazarus Abelson, Adam Moren and Harvey A. Santee.

The following credentials were offered:

Section New York: Henry Kuhn, Adam Moren, Justus Ebert, Fritz Brauckmann, Timothy Walsh, John Scherer, Ivo Baldelli, Harvey A. Santee, Louis Kobel, Alfred C. Kihn, Max Heymann, Emil F. Wegener, Lazarus Abelson, John Walsh, Edmund Moonelis, Sigmund Moshkovitz Robert Downs, Herman Deutsch.

Scandinavian Section: Charles Nylen.

Onondago County: James Trainor, Alternate, Chas. Corregan.

Section Westchester County: Peter Jacobson.

Section Watervliet: P. J. Burke.

Section Monroe County: Arthur Metzler, Chas. A. Ruby; Alternate, J. C. Vollertsen.

Section Erie County: Boris Reinstein.

Section Rensselaer County: F. E. Passanno.

After receiving a favorable report on all credentials submitted the delegates were seated and the convention got down to business by organizing permanently with Henry Kuhn as chairman and Alfred C. Kihn as secretary.

The floor was then given to the State Secretary, Justus Ebert, who rendered the report for that body as follows:

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party of the State of New York,

Comrades: At the Utica convention held two years ago the two most prominent questions were the calling of a national convention in connection with the Kanglet episode and the maintainence of our position as an official party in this state. The first question was definitely settled by the convention, and steps were taken to inaugurate a vigorous electoral campaign to settle the second at the ballot box. Comrade Daniel De Leon, who was chosen as our gubernatorial candidate , and Comrade William Carroll, of Boston, toured the state, under the direction of your committee, with results on election day, that proved a bitter disappointment to our friends the enemy, who confidently believed that we would lose our standing as an official party and thereby be compelled to retire from the field, leaving the same free to them in their nefarious work of bamboozling the working class in the interests of the capitalist class.

Though the Utica convention acted with definiteness and success on these two questions, it failed to take steps looking toward the nomination of a candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals last election. This matter was disposed of, however, by your State Committee, which, with the approval of

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Report of the National Executive Committee

[Concluded from Last Week.]

FUTILE ATTEMPTS AT UNITY.

In the year 1901, there took place at Indianapolis, Ind., a convention at which the Debs wing and the Kangaroo wing of the party of many names were merged into one. Prior to that convention, the "unity" that had been patched up between them in 1900 with much labor and pains, had been of a rather rickety character. Each side mistrusted the other and when that aforesaid convention approached, both sides made an attempt to draw to themselves the S. L. P. Whether this was done for purely stagey effects, or whether each side really expected that the S. L. P. could be used by them as a club to cave in the head of the wing they were about to unite with, we shall leave undecided. Two invitations came, however, the first from the Kangaroo side, then located at Springfield, Mass., who moved as early as January, 1901; the second from the Debs S. D. P. at Chicago, Ill., whose letter reached us in April of that year. With the invitation of the former, short work was made. A crisp statement was drawn for publication in the Party press, and the invitation was returned to the sender without answer. More formal was the way in which the invitation from the Debs side was declined. While we held them to be in the wrong, utopian in character, and devoid of a correct understanding of revolutionary working class Socialism, an obstacle not an aid to the Socialist Movement of America, the S. L. P. could not regard them with the loathing and contempt felt for the scurvy Kangaroo, who had tried to steal our press and our name, and had in more than one instance stolen our funds, or anything else he could lay his hands on, all the while parading as the "Socialist Labor Party."

It was decided to reply to the Debs invitation with a statement setting forth why the S. L. P., aside from purely constitutional reasons, cannot unite, and lose its identity, with elements such as had been gathered in the Debs Social Democracy without betrayal of the cause of the American working class and without destroying, for many years to come, the only revolutionary Socialist Movement of America. To give additional weight to this statement, it was decided to submit it first to a general vote of the Party membership and then transmit it to the sender of the invitation as the collective expression of the Socialist Labor Party. Accordingly, the statement was sent out to be voted upon, and, after its practically unanimous adoption, it was duly forwarded to the Debs National Committee.

The Indianapolis convention did "unite" the Debsites and Kangs—after a fashion. They adopted the name "Socialist party," except in such States where they could not, as in New York, or in such as they would not, as in Wisconsin, and they have ever since pursued a course that was to be expected from them; dickering with the old parties; betraying Socialist principles and working class interests while in public office and while out of it; their ranks filled up with middle class elements and their policy dominated by these and the pure and simple trades union leaders. So stenchful became their doings ,that, to protect itself as much as possible from being confounded with them, the S. L. P. was forced to expend considerable energy in making clear to the general public that they are not we and we not they. A leaflet, entitled "The Difference," was published, wherein an enumeration of whatever information we could get of their misdoings made clear to all who cared to know that they were, indeed, a "different" party. This leaflet has been used by the Party Sections in large quantities, its several, constantly augmented editions, running away beyond the figures attained by any other leaflet.

But a "difference" also exists between the Debsites and the Kangs. The former are chiefly of the West; the latter of the East. The former have for their spiritual leader Eugene V. Debs, the founder of the quondam American Railway Union, an organization that could not, whatever its shortcomings, be lumped together with the ordinary pure and simple union of the Gompers A. F. of L. type, for it had at least the breath of revolutionary instinct in its nostrils; the latter, without a spiritual leader, but with a set of non-spiritual leaderettes, lie prostrate before the shrine of the Civic Federation—Mark Hanna—A. F. of L.

The spirit of the former produced the American Labor Union, a sort of amplification of the Western Federation of Miners, an organization that comes nearer to the S. T. & L. A. than any other in the land; the latter has never been noted to have any spirit, other than that of abject and craven submission to the Labor Fakir, who, in exchange, is supposed to permit their "agitation" in HIS union, their begging for campaign funds, and their getting of label and pool brewers advertisements for their papers.

Thus far, this "difference" has been smoothed over by compromise and the fabric held together, their last national convention held at Chicago in the month of May of this year, "uniting" the divergent elements once more under the ticket of Debs, the exponent of the American Labor Union for President, and Hanford, the Sun-strike beneficiary and A. F. of L. man, for Vice-President, adopting at the same time a platform which is an admixture of Populism and Single Tax.

Henceforth, and happily, the S. L. P. will perhaps have no need of expending so much energy to make clear the "difference"; the confusionists are moving further and further away from our position so as to make it clear to all that they are not what they claim to be—a Socialist party, but, as murder will come out, so must the inherent differences in this so-called Socialist party lead eventually to a parting of the roads between the two opposing elements.

AGITATION AND ORGANIZATION.

The great financial strain put upon the N. E. C. by the necessities of the Party press, made it exceedingly difficult to conduct much of an agitation in the form of sending out speakers and organizers; indeed, when we look back and contemplate what we have gone through, the wonder is that we were able at all to do what was done. Even during the national campaign of 1900 it was extremely difficult to raise the funds needed to do what was done, but after the election, with the Party press exhausting all the possible sources from which funds could be raised, the N. E. C., with hands tied and the Party fully engaged in the task of maintaining that press, were unable to move in any other direction.

To mend this condition, it was suggested that a number of States be clubbed together in an agitation circuit, proceeding from the theory that, while one State could not keep an organizer permanently in the field, several States could. Two such circuits were formed, one in the East, the other in the Middle West. The plan cannot be said to have met with much success and was soon discontinued, due in part to the fact that suitable organizers could not always be found, and also because it was found that the several States, unaccustomed to work in concert for such a purpose and conditioned so differently in point of numerical and financial strength, tired of the arrangement.

THE CONNOLLY TOUR.

As early as July of 1900, we had received from the Irish Socialist Republican Party a letter suggesting that one of its members tour the U. S. under the auspices of the N. E. C. It was pointed out, in the course of the correspondence that ensued, that such a tour would bring the Irish workingmen of the United States into closer touch with the revolutionary Socialist movement in Ireland and thereby draw them nearer to the S. L. P., and that the movement in Britain and Ireland would be much aided, if a man who had been in America and who had seen for himself, could meet and demolish the absurd and slanderous statements that were there hawked about on the part of alleged Socialists, who had come to the U. S. as "fraternal" delegates to A. F. of L. conventions. This idea was acceptable enough, but face to face at that time with the necessities of the national campaign, and having just started the Daily People, the Party was in no shape to assume the financial responsibility that went with the proposition and the N. E. C. so informed the I. R. S. P.

In 1902, the suggestion was again made, and the N. E. C. then decided to submit the matter to the Sections and see what support the proposition was likely to get. The response being such as to insure a measure of support that would make the tour possible, arrangements were made with the I. R. S. P. and they sent one of their members, James Connolly, whose tour extended as far as the Pacific coast, touching all the important towns where we have organizations.

Subsequent thereto, occasional tours were arranged as necessity dictated, such, for instance, as that of the fall of 1902, when Comrade De Leon went to Chicago at the call of the Illinois S. E. C. to aid our Chicago Section in its conflict with the little Kangs, touching at the same time a number of other important cities.

A number of States kept organizers in the field for shorter or longer periods, or sent out canvassers for the Party press. The sum and substance of the experience gained appears to be that it was extremely difficult, if not impossible, to form new Sections. Conditions seemed to be unfavorable and there existed besides a deep-rooted prejudice against the S. L. P., the result of the campaign of slander waged against us by the Kangaroos and their Labor Fakir allies, producing, temporarily at least, a state of affairs that cannot be readily overcome, but which must in the end have a boomerang effect upon those who gained a transient advantage by such means.

THE ORGANIZATION IN VARIOUS STATES.

What is notable in point of organization, is chiefly traceable to the Kanglet conspiracy, from the effects of which the State of Pennsylvania suffered most. The Pittsburg contingent, famed far and wide as "the only logical center," carried with them nearly all the organizations located in Allegheny and adjacent counties, besides a few in other portions of the State. Philadelphia, Erie, Patton and Allentown remained loyal and Allegheny County was soon re-organized. Pittsburg had great aspirations. They formed an N. E. C. "pro tem."; and they had, in the person of Mr. W. J. Eberle, a national secretary "pro tem." They also started a paper that was to demonstrate to the world how a Socialist paper should be conducted. For the purpose of such demonstration, they set up the principle of "no Editor"—an editorial board to take the place of this proverbial tyrant—but somehow what editorship there was seems to have focussed itself upon the person of Mr. W. J. Eberle, who had for a second a gentleman named Selig Schulberg, ostensibly the manager of the new publication. Both these worthies then proceeded to put upon the paper the impress of their brilliant and strictly original personalities. But as men and things of great merit often pass unappreciated in this cold and cruel world, so in this instance. The "pro tem" concern, somehow, failed to take root. The paper, started as a monthly that was soon to grow into a weekly, presently showed signs of a wasting ailment. It shrank to the size of a handbill and a merciful fire, from which the cot of the manager is alone said to have been saved, finally ended the agony. It is also said to have ended the uncertainty of the printer of the sheet, who, prior to the fire, had been kept busy counting the buttons of his waistcoat to ascertain whether he would, or would not, get the money due him. Mr. W. J. Eberle, we understand, has manfully renounced his occupation as a regenerator of the Socialist Movement, has ceased to be "pro tem," and had again become permanent by going back to his original vocation of peddling crayon pictures, but Mr. Selig Schulberg, the late manager, is at present the subject of circular literature, proceeding from the "only logical center," wherein he is charged with sundry misdoings, among them the removal of his person from Pittsburg to St. Louis, plus the number of Kanglet dollars he could manage to lay his hands on.

The Pittsburg situation may be epitomized by saying all that ailed these men was an exaggerated sense of their own greatness, or, in the plainest of English, they suffered from as bad a case of "swelled head" as ever afflicted a set of men. Had they known their place and how to keep it, they would probably have continued to be useful material for the movement, but when they had succeeded in kidnapping Mr. Lucien Sanial, and he, in return for the service bestowed upon them the appelation of "the only logical center," they promptly lost all sense of proportion, saw themselves enthroned as the "Managing Powers," tried to act their part as well as they knew how—and landed on the refuse heap of the movement.

In 1902, as a result of the coal strike, the "Socialist" party of Pennsylvania had polled just enough votes to become an official party in that State, and, under the provisions of the Pennsylvania ballot law, no party that nominated by petition could use the word "Socialist" as part of its name. The only logical centrist Kanglets, realizing what they were up against, attempted to strike up an "entente cordiale" with their big brother. They invited the Kangaroo State Committee to a joint conference, but were rather unceremoniously repulsed. Then, parading as the Socialist Labor Party, they went to Court but without avail.

But in 1903, the mushroom vote of the Kangaroos collapsed, and the field is again free for the S. L. P. to use its own name in Pennsylvania and it is to be hoped that our men will see to it that this is done.

Another State that has given considerable trouble is California, the city of San Francisco holding first place in that respect. The Section that had been organized there after the Kangaroo outbreak, in place of the one suspended, had fallen under the domination of a man names S. B. France, who conductedd it according to his own fancy and without any regard for the provisions of the Party constitution. This led to friction, which finally produced an intolerable situation and made suspension and re-organization inevitable. France went out and withdrew into a local of the S. T. & L. A., from which point of vantage he kept up a policy of nagging at the re-organized Section. A state of irritation continued, and, when the lampoon period set in, the Section fell a ready victim. Again it was suspended and this time re-organization was deferred until sounder material could gradually be gathered. This was done, but when re-organization was to be taken in hand, it was found that S. B. France blocked the work, endeavoring to use his local as a means to again dominate the Section to be formed, forbidding that its members aid the work unless none but members of the local be permitted to join the new Section. The attention of the G. E. B. was called to the matter, and, after an investigation by the Board, the local was suspended. The new Section has been formed and from all accounts it is doing good work. The suspended local was also re-organized.

In Los Angeles, the seat of the S. E. C., the Kanglet affair also produced a few ripples, but the bulk of the membership remained sound and the Section soon got over the disturbance. A feature of the case was that the Kanglet element had the naive impudence to try and use the N. E. C. to suspend Section Los Angeles and place re-organization in their hands.

In California, too, the "Socialist" party had become an official party and we were thereby shut out from the use of our name. Efforts were made to bring the matter into Court, but these came to naught, due, it was thought, to treachery in San Francisco.

Our organization in the State can now be said to be the best and clearest we have ever had. In point of activity it rivals any of its size in any other State, as has been amply shown by the support it gave to the Party press, both as to working for circulation and in the way of direct financial contributions.

Of the other States, barring Illinois and Rhode Island, which have already been mentioned, none were affected by the Kanglet episode except Minnesota, where one Section, Minneapolis, began to act in rather queer fashion by sending absurd resolutions. The trouble seemed to blow over at the time, but recently broke out afresh, compelling the S. E. C. to take action in the matter which led to the suspension and re-organization of the Section.

In the State of New Jersey, Section Essex County (Newark) proved to be the center of several disturbances. There were two distinct sets of malcontents; the first was dissatisfied because the Party was not enough pro-alliance; the second because it was too much so. The first set, under the leadership of a drug store proprietor, tried to stir up all sorts of trouble and when finally they landed on the outside, they followed the prevailing mode by sending out lampoons. They first sent out a feeler, signed by one Roman Holler, promising to reveal sundry crimes the N. E. C. was said to be guilty of, if the recipient "would be interested" and would "send them thirty cents," or some such sum, to cover expenses. Moreover, the manifestation of "interest" and the remittance of the "thirty cents" were to be considered as an application only, to be passed upon by an unrevealed Executive Council of the "Socialist Labor League," whereupon, if the applicant was thought worthy, the lampoon would be sent.

This deviation from the liberal policy pursued by Pierce, Curran, et. al., who used to scatter their productions profusely, greatly militated against the circulation of the document, in which lack of dispensation there is much to be thankful for.

The second set, instrumental in expelling the first, were much less spectacular. They carried on an agitation against the Party's trade union policy in a variety of ways until the last State convention was held, and then, finding that their efforts were of no avail, they resigned in a body. Section Essex County, freed at last from these disturbing influences which turned its meetings into protracted wrangles and prevented all constructive work, is now in a position to take up the Party's work and according to report it is doing so.

ARRESTS OF PARTY SPEAKERS.

During the campaign of 1901, and as a direct result of the commotion caused by the assassination of President McKinley, our speakers in several States had brushes with local authorities who endeavored to prevent them from speaking for the Party. Popular passions had been lashed into a state of frenzy and the kind of patriotism that is said to be the last refuge of the scoundrel flourished extensively. In Amsterdam, N. Y., and in Bristol, Conn., speakers of the Party were arrested, while in other places there was persecution of Party members, in some cases leading to imprisonment. The Amsterdam, N. Y., case —known as the Wallace and Lake case— where a fine had been imposed, was taken up by the New York State Committee and pushed to the highest instance of appeal that could be reached, with the result that the action of the lower Court was sustained. The Bristol case is, in a way, still hanging fire. The men arrested were discharged without fine and an action for false imprisonment was then begun against the town. This, however, has not come to trial and seems to have been pigeon-holed.

Of the States not specifically mentioned there is not much to be said. Progress, in point of organization, has not been made, and there has been a shrinkage in many. This is due, no doubt, in part at least, to the heavy financial pressure resting upon the Party, but the chief reason, in our opinion, is to be found in the adverse conditions, indicated at the outset of this report, which made it difficult for a movement like ours to make headway. The latter contingency imposes upon us patience and firmness. We must wait and bide our time, for the S. L. P. cannot adapt itself to all currents of popular fancy, running to pure and simple unionism on the one hand and to middle class reformism on the other, just as changing political or industrial conditions influence these currents. But as to the financial pressure, it is hoped that this convention will find ways and means to relieve that and place the executive arms of the Party again in a position to perform the functions for which they are created, so that we may be able to conduct the work of agitation and organization and reap such results as conditions may permit.

THE DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

It must here be said, and it must be carried from this convention to every Section and every member in the land, that, while the Party organization has done wonderfully well in the way of raising funds in a variety of ways, it has done poorly in the way of increasing and maintaining the legitimate revenue of the Party and its institutions. The Weekly People, which could be made a source of much income, sufficient to relieve all distress were all to take hold and increase its circulation, thereby giving additional impulse to our propaganda, has not received the support it should and could have received, despite the many efforts from headquarters to stimulate action. Careful scrutiny at this end shows that, what work was done, has been done by a few the bulk of the membership going from the beginning of the year to its end without the slightest apparent effort to do their share of the work and thus help to relieve an intolerable situation. It is likewise with the literature of the Labor News Co., for there, too, the number of men who can be enlisted in its dissemination, is too small to produce the propagandistic and financial results that could be produced by mass action. Moreover, insufficient as is the quantity of work done, it is not even constant. If at one time we were in a position to report that we had come near to the point of being self-sustaining, the next few months would make such a report seem untrue; in fact, it would be true no longer, because of the falling off of receipts that took place. When we thought to stimulate action by showing that progress was being made, the effect seemed often to be that everybody again rested on his oars, taking it for granted that all was well.

These ups and downs, this working by fits and starts, came out most glaringly with every effort to throw off the debt on the plant. When the N. E. C. took charge of the Party press, we were confronted with a large current business deficit, and, besides, with the necessity of meeting payments on the plant amounting to about $500 per month,—a most perplexing situation to face. We set to work to reduce the deficit, and, at the same time, endeavored to raise funds to meet the payments on the plant. The deficit was reduced and for the purpose of enabling us to meet the payments on the plant the Daily People Auxiliary League was formed. Like all such attempts it did not accomplish what it set out to do, namely, to raise successively the amounts needed to meet the notes as they fell due, but it was a help nevertheless. The collections dragged out interminably, finally came in dribs and drabs, and ceased to be of any help so far as meeting the notes was concerned. Quite a sum of the total of $4,838.15, collected by the League up to date, came in the shape of released obligations. This reduced our debt, but it gave us no cash to pay notes with.

THE LOAN CERTIFICATES

To increase our income and relieve the situation, it was thought that we exploit our plant by doing work for the trade. But the plant was at first in no shape for such work and to put it in shape required outlay; it required, moreover, working capital, for credit had to be given according to trade custom. We had no funds for either purpose worth mention, but we did manage to improve the plant, and, amid no end of difficulties, augmented by the larger scope of our operations, managed to run along and earn some money in that way. But the notes on the plant fell due with unfailing regularity and to ease up on that end the loan certificate movement was started. It yielded in all $7,336.25, of which $1,380.70 had to be repaid, a portion of the latter sum being donated. The theory upon which the loan certificate plan was based, implied that the Party organization should keep this debt constantly moving, simply changing the individual creditors, until such time as the Party would be in a position to liquidate it. The theory did not work well in practice for there is little mobility about that debt and we are now being pressed, and our difficult position made more difficult by holders of expiring certificates presenting them for redemption while the income from that source is nil.

THE MONTHLY PEOPLE

During all these efforts to get rid of the debt on the plant, it was noticeable that no sooner had we set in motion a plan to accomplish that end, there was a corresponding let-up of the regular work of the organization and our regular receipts suffered as our irregular income, in donations or loans, went up. It seemed as though the same old standbys, when taking up a new task, were compelled to drop what they had been doing, and that the bulk of the membership did nothing.

How to increase the circulation of the Weekly People had long been a matter of anxious concern, it being practically the only means to permanently improve our condition. Early in 1903, at the suggestion of Comrade Reinstein of Buffalo, we had started the Monthly People. It was thought that a cheap medium of that kind would pave the way for an increased circulation of the Weekly, besides becoming a power for itself. The Monthly went up like a rocket, acquiring in a short time a circulation of over 20,000. But instead of helping the Weekly, it hurt it, again exemplifying the experience, already made, that a special effort in one direction, means a slacking up in another. Very soon the work for the Monthly stopped entirely, and it was discontinued when its circulation had dropped down to 4,000, the remaining subscribers receiving the Weekly in its place for a corresponding term.

THE PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PLAN.

Finally, the prepaid subscription plan was evolved and, for awhile, it looked as though the secret of the circulation problem for the Weekly People had been found. The income of the paper increased steadily, the circulation rose, from 4 to 500 subscriptiions, new and renewed, coming in per week. Thus far we had been plodding on, hanging to the willows amid indescribable difficulties. We had worked as best we knew how, beset within and without, harassed by law suits, hampered by the traitor in the ranks, held down by the apparent apathy of the membership, but here was a ray of light—a chance to work out of our troubles.

THE HOMESTRETCH FUND.

Despite the enormous difficulties that were encountered and had to be overcome, we had succeeded, step by step, and inch by inch, to reduce the debt on the plant until less than $5,000 of the principal remained. The splendid work now being done for the Weekly People, which made our institution practically self-sustaining, gave rise to new hopes and suggested the idea of one supreme and last effort to throw off the debt on the plant, once and for all, and have the Party go into national convention with that impediment out of the way. Thus the Homestretch Fund was started. The response was most liberal, but very soon it began to be felt with greater force than ever, that the Party organization cannot, or will not—we don't know which—make a special effort in one direction

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PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution,this system,through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

Report of the National Executive Committee

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and at the same time maintain the regular work. Receipts of the Weekly, as compared with what they were when the Homestretch Fund was launched, fell off at an alarming rate and a calculation made in the spring of this year showed that, during the last winter, we had received about $2,400 less than we would have had the rate of receipts of last fall been maintained. Repeated calls to stir up action had no effect and the situation became so desperate that our very existence was threatened from week to week. To continue the job department under such conditions became impossible, the less so as it required no end of time and attention which we could not bestow, and when a few months ago an opportunity presented itself to lease the machinery to a firm which was thought could better exploit it than could we, an arrangement was made by which we were to receive the mechanical work on our papers, and $1,000 per year as a compensation for the rent. But this arrangement did not last more than four weeks, the firm discontinuing because they considered it one causing them great loss. Unwilling to again resume the running of the job department, we then made another arrangement under which the machinery is let out during the day, while we run our papers at night with our own force. It has been said by some that, had we never tried to run a job department and from the start hired out the machinery during the time we do not use it, we could have fared much better, but they who reason in this wise forget that to so sublet required first, the possession of a plant fit to do job work with, and, second, the acquisition of custom sufficiently large and profitable to make possible the payment of the rental of the machinery. Before we could derive an income in this way, we had first to create the conditions that made it possible.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Of these the N. E. C. have had few to dispose of during the four years that have passed.

One case came to us from Augusta, Ga., in 1901. A Section existed there, small in number, and owing to internal friction a member, named E. L. Cranfill had been expelled. He appealed to the N. E. C., claiming that he had not even received a trial. The Section, when written to for its side of the case, admitted that it had violated the constitutional provisions governing the subject of the trial of grievances and claimed to have acted in self-defence, Cranfill wanting to destroy the Section. Because of the violation of the constitution, admitted by the Section, the N. E. C. could not enter upon the merits of the case at all, and had no course open but to order Cranfill's reinstatement. This was done, but the Section ceased to exist about that time.

The next case was a charge of Section Lynn, Mass., against the Massachusetts S. E. C., alleging gross incompetency, prejudice against Section Lynn, and violation of Sections 9 and 10 of Article 2 of the Party constitution, by taking new evidence in an appeal from a decision of Section Lynn by Charles Gibson, expelled by Section Lynn, and reinstated by the Massachusetts S. E. C.

The N. E. C. could only take up the charge of illegal procedure, all else being outside of its jurisdiction, the remedy of Section Lynn lying with the general vote in their State in so far as an appeal from the decision of the S. E. C. was concerned. It was found, when the S. E. C. had been written to for a statement of their side of the case. that there had indeed been a violation of Party procedure in that the S. E. C., instead of confining their attention strictly to reviewing the case as tried by the Section, had ordered hearings, heard new evidence, in short proceeded as though they were trying the case in the first instance. By thus confounding the functions of a Grievance Committee of a Section and those of a Court of Appeals, retrying the case and reviewing it on appeal at the same time, the S. E. C. had erred and the N. E. C. so ruled.

OUR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

A few months after the adjournment of our last National Convention, in August, 1900, there was held in the city of Paris an International Socialist Congress which acquired a good deal of bad eminence by its adoption of what has become known as the "Kautsky resolution." This resolution—evidently aimed to allay, without taking sides, the conflict then raging in the Socialist movement of France between the opportunists and revolutionists, represented on the one hand by the Jaures-Millerand combination, and on the other hand by the Parti Ouvrier Francais—by admitting the possibility of impartiality on the part of capitalist governments in the conflict between the capitalist class and the working class, flew in the face of the very principle of the Class Struggle.

What made the adoption of this resolution all the more significant was the fact that, with the exception of rather few votes—those of the P. O. F., the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., U. S. A., the Irish Socialist Republican Party and a few scattering votes from Italy and Bulgaria—nearly every country voted in its favor, including the Kangaroo delegation from the United States.

The Paris Congress had decided that the next Congress should be held in 1903 and at the opening of that year the N. E. C. communicated with both the P. O. F. and the I. S. R. P. and inquired whether they intended to be represented at Amsterdam, the city where the Congress was to be held; whether, if this be so, they intended to move the repeal of the Kautsky resolution; what their course of action would be if the said resolution were not repealed; and, finally, whether they considered representation by the S. L. P. desirable. The communication also set forth, why the N. E. C. did not attach much importance to S. L. P. representation at these Congresses, particularly because of the presence at these Congresses of the Kangaroo delegation from the U. S., which cast upon the S. L. P. the odium of going into council with representatives of a body that must be regarded as a blot upon the name of Socialism, an obstacle in the path of the revolutionary movement of the American working class.

Proceeding from this conception of the matter, it was the intention of the N. E. C. to await the answers to these communications and then submit them, together with a call for a general vote, as to whether or not we should send a delegate. The I. S. R. P. did send a reply, favoring representation on the part of the S. L. P., but no word of any kind came from the P. O. F., although two separate letters were sent by registered mail. The call for the vote was then sent out, but in the midst of the voting word came that the Congress had been postponed for one year, until 1904. Again, at the beginning of that year, did the N. E. C. submit the question and by a small majority of twenty-five votes it was decided in favor of sending a delegate.

Since that decision was reached, we have been in receipt of a letter from the S. L. P. of Canada, inquiring under what conditions they could obtain joint representation at Amsterdam, with the S. L. P. of the U. S. and through its delegate. And still another body imbued with the spirit of the S. L. P., the Australian Socialist League, have sent us credentials with the request that our delegate represent them.

Of the candidates nominated for delegate, all have declined the nomination but Comrade De Leon; the vote to be taken became thus a mere formality but was nevertheless called for so as to have a formal election.

At Amsterdam, a new Socialist Labor Party will for the first time make its appearance in an International Socialist Congress; the S. L. P. of Great Britain, born since the Paris Congress was held, has entered the field. It was the "unholy Scotch current" that did the pioneer work for this new S. L. P., which current had been active for several years, spreading the literature of the American S. L. P. and The People, urging the adoption of the sound and uncompromising tactics of the American S. L. P. as against the spineless course pursued by the Social Democratic Federation of England, until they earned for themselves the aforesaid appellation. The reports received at this end show that the Socialist Labour Party of Great Britain is making satisfactory progress. Its organ, "The Socialist," is gaining ground steadily and has been enlarged, while large quantities of Labor News Company literature constantly find their way across the Atlantic.

THE LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

This Party institution, although in a measure affected by the general financial hardships the Party experienced, has, on the whole, been enabled to more than make ends meet. The consolidation of its management with that of the Daily People, after the discharge of Pierce, made possible a better utilization of the Daily People plant for its purposes. This led to a considerable cheapening of our leaflet literature, and, at the same time, to its enlargement. Of these leaflets, vast quantities have been printed and sold and our equipment for that kind of work is such that we can produce unlimited quantities, as fast as the movement can absorb them.

During the Pierce regime, the publication of several cloth bound books was taken up, all of them belonging to the class of Socialist classics, valuable and indispensable for the Labor News Company, but rather limited in their sales.

With a stock of these on hand, another field was looked to, and the translation of Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism" was taken in hand. By running this translation in the Sunday and Weekly People serially, the cost of composition was saved to the Labor News Co., the cost of production being confined to paging, plating, paper, presswork and binding. The translation of Eugene Sue's "The Mysteries of the People" was next undertaken, the successive stories to be separated and each put on its own feet, so to speak. The first of these stories has appeared, and, it is hoped, will find a ready sale. In between, Lasalle's "Franz von Sickingen," a historic drama, was taken up and is now ready for the printer.

With these books, all of them copyrighted, the Labor News Co. is acquiring a valuable stock of literature, part of which should find a market in large circles outside of the Socialist movement, and, by virtue of the valuable historic and scientific information conveyed, contribute not a little to have history read aright, thus producing a correct understanding of the development of human society and the true inwardness of the habits, customs and institutions this development has brought forth.

Aside from these more pretentious publications the Labor News Co. has published, and put out in large quantities, the smaller propaganda pamphlets of the S. L. P., and so marked is the superiority of many of these over what can be had elsewhere in the English language, that they are sent for from all over the English speaking world, orders coming from Canada, South Africa, Australia, England, Scotland and Ireland.

As a means of propaganda, the Labor News Co. occupies a position among the Party institutions that is second to none in importance and scope of influence. It is worthy of the most energetic support that can be given it by the Party organization and membership, both of which can do far more than has been done if they but will it and choose the proper means. It must be our aim to invade new fields constantly; to create a demand for our literature in new quarters, which can be done by introducing it in whatever places are engaged in the sale of books and in this field the membership can co-operate most effectually. A number of men and women, moving in one direction and with one purpose before them, can in almost any locality bring before the reading public certain books if they but ask for these books, constantly and persistently, in department stores, libraries and general book emporiums. Once introduced in this manner, these books will fly on their own wings and by their very quality gain ever new readers.

CONCLUSION.

We now come to the end of this report. As is self-evident the most important question this convention will have to pass upon is that of the Party press. In 1900, when we were about to establish the Daily People, the convention had to deal with a problem the exact dimensions of which were unknown—had to be so—, but in 1904, four years later, the Daily People having been in the field for that length of time, we have before us the experience gained and are better equipped to determine what is to be done. The financial statement attached to the report will show what has been done and what is the present status, while throughout the report is to be found information abundant, and yet only indicating—not fully describing, for that would not be possible—under what difficulties we have labored to bring our Daily to this convention. Yet here it is, and it is for the Party to decide what to do with it. Often have we been asked: "What effect will the discontinuance of the Daily have upon the Weekly, and what will be the cost of producing the latter in the absence of a Daily?" We have found it impossible to give a clear answer to such questions because there stands in the way the question of the plant and what to do with it; its very possession imposing an expenditure in point of rent, power, light, etc., that is not slight and could be covered only by exploitation. To a movement sufficiently large, and sufficiently active, to sustain the institutions resting upon that plant, its possession is a powerful aid, enabling it to produce large quantities of propaganda material as fast as these can be absorbed. But to a movement small in numbers, and laboring under adverse conditions, the very possession of such a plant may be a hindrance rather than an aid, adding to the burdens rather than lightening them. Nor can the fact be overlooked that the possession of property of considerable value is not an unmixed advantage, particularly not for an organization such as ours. Aside from the necessity of bestowing upon it the care, time and attention it requires, and to be compelled to do so under extremely adverse conditions, it offers a valuable object of attack as is evidenced by the long array of law suits that have been brought, most of which would have never been brought in the absence of that property. Again, assuming even the most prosperous conditions, it is not entirely a fanciful picture to imagine that the capitalist class, once the S. L. P. and its press had become a serious menace, would not scruple to resort to its courts to attack that property and to dissipate it by means of endless litigation. These are serious questions which merit the most thoughtful and earnest consideration of this convention.

In point of organization, we have to face the fact that we have fewer members, as has been sufficiently indicated throughout this report. What is of importance on this score are not the losses sustained by reason of internal disturbances, such as the Kanglet affair brought about, for these can be made up rapidly under otherwise favorable conditions, but the steady, almost imperceptible falling off of membership everywhere as is evidenced by the decline in the sale of dues stamps since the year 1900. An effect so generally manifested, must have a general cause. In so far as this effect is traceable to the industrial and political conditions of this country during the last four years, and, in a smaller measure, to the financial difficulties of the Party, which again are in part an effect of these conditions, we can readily understand the cause of the trouble, but in so far as other factors enter into the situation, your N. E. C. looks forward to this convention as a means to ascertain them. With the Party's representatives gathered in convention from all over the country, there is possible an exchange of information that will go far to bring out whatever may be amiss in our methods, and there is possible also such action as will tend to remedy defects, or augment our line of action.

There is another matter we desire to call attention to and which suggests some action on the part of this convention to the end of more clearly defining the functions of State Executive Committees in their relation to the national organization. In the year 1900, the N. E. C. issued campaign subscription lists in order to defray the expenses of the national campaign and these were sent to the State Committees for distribution amongst the Sections. It then developed that two of these committees, that of New Jersey and the one of Kentucky, declined to convey these lists to the Sections, thus taking to themselves discretionary power as to what should or should not go to the Sections in their State from the national organization. In the case of New Jersey the lists were returned after the election, unopened as they had been sent with the explanation that they did not think it wise to send them out, while the Kentucky S. E. C. returned them prior to election with a similar explanation. In neither case was the matter an important one from a purely financial viewpoint, but the principle involved must be looked at and that we hold cannot be allowed to stand. No S. E. C. must be permitted to act in this way; to stand between the national organization and the Sections and determine what the latter shall or shall not do for the former. A similar experience was had this year in connection with the work of the National Agitation Committee, when again two State Committees, this time those of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, did precisely the same thing. It cannot be said that in any of the instances quoted there was any malicious motive actuating these men; they simply acted that way because it seemed to them most convenient, and, possibly, they gave no thought to what their action would lead to were it imitated to any extent. But whatever their motives, it is certain that so much latitude cannot be given to any State Committee if we are to maintain an effective organization.

Another matter that has contributed not a little to produce embarrassment at our end of the line will merit both mention and attention. It is the extensive credit asked for by both State and local Party organizations, extensive not only in point of quantity, but also in point of time. To ask this of our institutions, battling as they are against great odds, adds not a little to the irksomeness of the work and helps to impair it. Moreover, it is due to this practice, that a good deal of money is lost on bad accounts, some organizations ordering heedlessly and without regard to their ability to pay. A change of conditions, or a change of personnel, or both, often leads to a complete repudiation of the debt and in other cases the disappearance of the organization produces the same result.

Instead of centering the need for credit upon one spot, and that the one least able to bear it, the Party organizations should distribute this need for credit by raising local loans and then deal with headquarters on a strictly cash basis, easing, in a measure, the financial strain at that end and preventing, absolutely, all losses to the Party.

And now, with the work of the last four years behind us, we place our functions back into the hands of the Party, feeling that when all has been said and all things considered, we have done all that could be done by us under the conditions prevailing. Owing to these conditions, the superficial observer may easily be led to assume that the maintenance of its press has imposed upon the S. L. P. a burden almost too great to bear, but he who reasons thusly loses sight of the fact that the very existence of this Party-owned press has given to the S. L. P. organization a solidity, has welded its units into so homogeneous a mass, as to enable us to reap the fruits of our struggles once the tide does turn.

We are now on the threshold of another national campaign, and if all signs do not fail it will be destined to mark great changes in the political and industrial life of our nation. Already, the land is full of the din of the fight between the desperate and despairing middle class and the plutocratic portion of our capitalist class. The industrial crisis, apt to be in full swing at the time the campaign is at its height, will play havoc with the remnant of the former; capitalist concentration of wealth, which has made such tremendous strides during the years of "prosperity," will proceed by leaps and bounds during the years of adversity, concentrating in the hands of the big capitalist the property of the left-over smaller fry. And the working class?—It will get its full measure of the blessings of capitalist society and be made to feel what it means to produce a superabundance of wealth and at the same time maintain and give moral and material support to a social system that makes this very abundance a means to inflict upon the producers of this wealth—the working class—untold misery and starvation.

At this writing, the press of the land is full of reports from the State of Colorado, depicting events which will go far to influence the campaign of this year for these events carry with them lessons of the true relations between the capitalist class and the working class that should not be wholly lost upon the masses of the working class. A long drawn-out strike, conducted by the Western Federation of Miners in defence of an eight-hour workday, secured by constitutional provision, but disregarded by the capitalists whom it affected, during which strike the organized forces of the State of Colorado were, of course, placed at the disposal of the law-breaking capitalists and against the miners who struck to uphold the law, finally culminated in a dynamite outrage in precise repetition of the tactics pursued some years ago in the State of Idaho. That created the necessary atmosphere for the inauguration of a reign of terror the end of which is not yet but which, as far as it has gone, is as full of object lessons to the working class as an egg is full of meat, demonstrating that, if its real or supposed interests demand it, the capitalist class will sweep aside the law and order of its own making and resort to the rawest of methods to break down the resistance of the working class.

With such events to illustrate the class struggle and with the industrial crisis now upon us the S. L. P. must be up and doing. That industrial crisis will bring us new difficulties, such as naturally flow from such a state of affairs, but the S. L. P. must be equal to the task before it: that of rousing the working class to a consciousness of its power, rending the veil of capitalist sophistry and labor fakir duplicity that obscures its vision, cutting a pathway and pointing out the road that must be pursued to attain working class emancipation—in short, hammer into shape the indispensable prerequisite of the Social Revolution—the only solvent of the Social Problem—a class conscious Proletariat.

The National Executive Committee,
Socialist Labor Party.
JOHN J. DONOHUE,
AUGUST GILHAUS,
JULIUS HAMMER,
JOHN J. KINNEALLY,
ADOLPH KLEIN,
EDWARD C. SCHMIDT,
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Kings County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee—First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

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As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned, if so desired, and stamps are enclosed.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1902	53,763

A pig may poke his nose in the trough and think o' nothing outside it; but if you've a man's heart and soul in you, you can't be easy a-making your own bed an' leaving the rest to lie on the stones.—George Eliot.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINATIONS.

For President:
CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN
Printer
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:
WILLIAM WESLEY COX
Miner
COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

For Governor New York State:
DANIEL DE LEON
Editor
NEW YORK CITY.

ILLUMINATING A DEMOCRATIC PLANK.

One of the planks of the Democratic party, declares:

"We favor the enactment and administration of laws giving labor and capital impartially their just rights."

As if to make clear and illuminate this plank, the much-kissed and overrated Captain Richard Pearson Hobson, made these statements in a speech to the convention which adopted it:

"We want neither intimidation nor menace of capital or labor, and what President ever went so far to enforce the laws against labor union crimes as did a Democratic President?"

No president ever went so far "to enforce the laws against labor union crimes," that is, to break a strike for better wages and more humane conditions, than did the Democratic president, Grover Cleveland, the friend and backer of the presidential nominee Judge Alton B. Parker. Over the protests of Governor Altgeld, who made plain that there was no occasion for such drastic and illegal measures, and for the purpose (as the praise of his admirers unwittingly shows) of preventing the depreciation of American railroad securities abroad, Democratic President Grover Cleveland, utilized the interstate commerce and postal laws to send Federal troops into the city of Chicago, thereby ending the A. R. U. strike in behalf of the Pullman employes, insuring the railroads a continuance of profits and restoring the confidence of European investors, while, at the same time, fastening the chains of wage slavery more securely on the limbs of the American working class. This, in the language of the Democratic platform, as illuminated by Hobson, is "giving labor and capital 'impartially' their just rights"!

It is safe to state that a large and growing number of the members of the working class will not vote for the presidential candidate who stands on such a plank. Nor will they vote for his Republican opponent Rossevelt, who, in the interests of the capitalist violators of the Federal constitution in Colorado, refuses to use the power of the Federal executive in behalf of the Colorado miners and their sympathizers. A large and growing number of workingmen realize that the executive acts of both Democratic and Republican presidents, whether positive or negative, whether bold or otherwise, in character, are essentially the same, in that they protect and advance the interests of the capitalist class. This growing and large number of workingmen will, accordingly, vote against both Parker and Roosevelt, and for Corregan and Cox, the nominees for President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Socialist Labor Party, the only party of labor in the land!

DIAMONDS VS. SUICIDE.

The Tribune is busily engaged endeavoring to assure its readers that the times offer no cause for complaint, and that, on the contrary, the evidence affords cause for congratulation. In order to clinch the point, it submits the evidence. The latter appears in its issue of yesterday under the caption "No Hard Times Shown," and is as follows:

"The cry of hard times, decreased wages and diminishing imports and other hard luck stories do not seem to be borne out by figures furnished by Appraiser Whitehead for the fiscal year ended June 30. Of all luxuries, probably diamonds are the most desired. When hard times come and luxuries have to be forsworn, diamonds are about the first to be given up, yet Mr. Whitehead's figures for the year show that the importation of uncut diamonds was never so large before as for the year just ended."

This argument is remarkable only for its assinnity. That the principal buyers of diamonds are the capitalist class—whose dividends, arising from the exploitation of labor, show no decline, according to the reports of July disbursements—is well known. So also is the fact that the luxury of diamonds is unknown to the working class, who amidst wide spread curtailment, are vainly endeavoring to make decreased wages and high prices meet. Further than that, the daily newspapers furnish an abundance of items proving that the "hard times" are a terrible reality, productive of despondency and suicide. Here, for instance, is an item that appeared in the Daily People yesterday:

"TWO OUT OF WORK, SUICIDE.

"Two men were found dead yesterday, having killed themselves because of their inability to obtain employment.

"Emil Schwitsky, a laborer, thirty-eight years old, living on the second floor of No. 469 West Forty-second street, was found dead in the hallway outside of his home. By his side was a bottle that had contained carbolic acid. He had been out of work and ill for some time and was despondent. The police yesterday reported the case as one of suicide.

"John Makarins of No. 85 William street, Long Island City, died in St. John's Hospital yesterday from the effects of carbolic acid which he took to end his life. His wife late Friday night heard the man fall, and going to his aid found him writhing on the floor. His wife says he had been out of employment for three weeks and was despondent."

All things considered, it is plain that the Tribune is arguing in this assinine manner for a partisan purpose. It knows that the prevailing "hard times" if not offset in some manner, will prove detrimental to its presidential candidate, Roosevelt. Hence, it feels constrained to give a roseate tinge to conditions in general, when and wherever possible.

Such a condition will not deceive the working class, however, as it is experiencing the existence of the very things which the Tribune would fain deny. Nor will a large number of them rush into the other absurdity of voting for a Democratic presidential candidate as a rebuke to Roosevelt for such conditions. They will remember that "hard times" are ever present in the capitalist system, whether a free trade Democratic president like Cleveland is in office, or a Protection Republican like Roosevelt, occupies the Chief Magistrate's chair. So remembering, they will vote against the upholders of the capitalist system—Roosevelt, Cleveland or Hearst—and for its overthrow, by voting the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, the only party that aims to remove the "hard times" by removing the system that creates them, viz: the capitalist system.

◆

THE HEALTH OF CHILD LABORERS

Bradstreet's for June 18, in an editorial article entitled "Statistics of Child Labor," discussing the bulletin on the employment of child labor, recently issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, says:

"Touching the health of the working children, it appears that very few of the parents of the children reported from the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri admitted that the health of their children had suffered from the labor required. Many, indeed, asserted that their children were in better health than before they went to work."

The Boston Transcript, discussing the same subject, says:

" 'Many of the children seen in the establishments visited appeared to be undersized, the pinched, worn faces, the thin arms and puny bodies of many of them giving evidence that they were of underweight. Among the children reported many were physically unfit for the labor required of them.

" 'A few who began work before they were ten years old, though not actually broken down, were at fifteen so worn, their energies so far exhausted, that advancement in productive power much beyond the point already reached seemed quite improbable unless a period of complete rest should intervene.'

"In the Southern States a large proportion of the factory children appeared to be unhealthy. About 35 per cent. had had some acute illness."

The Bradstreet attempt to make the factory appear a health resort for working children, is repudiated by the very sources from which it draws its material for the purpose.

◆

INCORPORATIONS.

The decline in the number of incorporations this year, as reported by the press, was to be expected. Periods of industrial depression are not favorable times for the creation of new corporations. Then the old ones are either reorganized, further concentrated, or entirely weeded out. The return of "prosperity" will, undoubtedly, give renewed impetus to the incorporation movement, but it is questionable, if in most branches of industry—in the foremost ones, at least—it will ever attain the immense proportions of 1899, when the new corporations organized had an aggregate of $5,500,000,000, due to concentration and the formation of immense trusts. Nor is there a likelihood of a similar repitition taking place in railroad and transatlantic steamship transportation, and in certain branches of mining, electric, traction, gas, etc. All these divisions of capitalism are well concentrated and incorporation in them is about complete. There are, however, large prospects in the direction of incorporation to be found in retail distribution, as in the growth of department and other store trusts, either in connection with or independent of manufacturing trusts. Farming also offers the same prospects, the large land and agricultural companies fostered by the western railroads and eastern capitalists leading the way in the adaptation of the principles of industrial organization and exploitation to the farm. Banking offers some prospects, too. Taking it all in all, there is still much capital outside of the main industrial, transportation, and mining lines still to be concentrated and incorporated on a gigantic scale, but the best and most important part of it is already in that status.

To the Socialist incorporation is welcome. It is one of the transitions from individual, isolated property to collective, i. e., social property. It is a means by which the expropriators expropriate one another, thinning out their own members and preparing the way for the day when their own members will be so few and their concentrations so vast, that society will have no difficulty in expropriating the expropriators and inaugurate Socialism.

◆

OUR DUTY.

For National Convention, Socialist Labor Party, New York City, 1904.

[By Jeremiah Devine, Erie, Pa.]

We have heard the call of Labor,
And we hasten to obey:
Each one sworn to do his duty
In the conflict of To-Day;
For we see in the near Future
When Our Class at last shall rise
From the sleep of Superstition,
With the Truth before its eyes.

So we've raised aloft our banner,
And proclaimed from shore to shore—
"Only by united action"
Labor'll rule forever more.
Speed the Social Revolution,
Send the message far and wide:
'Tis the time for word and action,
Strike at Wrong from ev'ry side.

Long has Labor borne oppression—
Silent in her hours of pain;
But—she calls to-day, my comrades,
Rise! and break the wage slave's chain;
Strike the blow! Be firm, consistent,
Comrades, of the S. L. P.—
With the fearless Arm and Hammer,
If at least you would be free

Then, the Socialist Republic
Will arise at Freedom's dawn,
And the rule of the Oppressor
Will be ended: ever gone.
Thus we look into the Future,
Full of Hope, that Right shall stand,
For we know 'tis by the ballot
That Our Class can rule the land.

◆

The vacation "habit" doesn't seem to affect workingmen much. They are not writing letters to the newspapers about it. They have too much compulsory vacation to bother at all about the habitual kind.

The Wilkesbarre coal companies who refuse to abide by Umpire Wright's one lone decision in favor of the miners are not being denounced as "irresponsible," "unlawful," etc., by the press. The latter is not there for that purpose.

CORREGAN AND COX.

Who will give the fakirs hard knocks?
Corregan and Cox!
Who Labor defend while Capital mocks?
Corregan and Cox!
And when out to educate they go,
The cause of Labor's misery bravely
show?—
Corregan and Cox!

Who will hew a path through Opposition's rocks?
Corregan and Cox!
Who aim to shatter Wage Slavery's lock's?
Corregan and Cox!
And rally all the revolutionary band,
'Round the only labor party in the land?
Corregan and Cox!

Who are driving Humanity's foes into a box?
Corregan and Cox!
Who laying the Socialist Republic's foundation blocks?
Corregan and Cox!
And for whom will we vote on Election Day?
As early and often as we may!—
Corregan and Cox!

◆

FLAG LAWS AND DESECRATION.

A number of citizens, venerating the stars and stripes, have had certain laws passed prohibiting the use of that symbol for advertising purposes. They believe that thereby they would save the flag from disgraceful uses. They evidently had not heard of Dr. Johnson's oft-quoted statement "Patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel," or their belief would have vanished. Two seemingly dissimilar occurrences of recent date are on hand to demonstrate that under present conditions laws and sentiments in favor of the flag are utilized against the flag, i. e., the institutions which it is supposed to symbolize. In other words, the flag is being put to far more disgraceful uses than those which its venerators sought to avoid, thanks to their unconscious aid.

The Western Miners' Federation used the flag to lay bare the misdeeds of the capitalist authorities of Colorado These consisted of lawless acts, depriving citizens of their rights and liberties For this Charles Moyer, the president of the miners, was arrested for "desecrating the flag"; that is, the capitalist authorities of Colorado threw him into prison and maltreated him for using the flag in an endeavor to resort the freedom and liberty which it is declared to symbolize! The flag was desecrated by those pledged to prevent its desecration, they using the sentiments and conditions created by the flag venerators to accomplish their illegal and oppressive ends.

More recently, a Boston capitalist, beaten in a huge fraudulent gas deal with larger capitalists, most likely in a spirit of pique and retaliation, published an expose of that gas deal in a prominent magazine. The cover design of this magazine showed an eagle and a flag. There was no printing on either. The police of Boston have stopped the sale of the magazine on local news-stands, alleging that the cover design is in violation of the Massachusetts Flag Law, which prohibits the use of the flag for advertising purposes. In brief, the flag is used to throttle free speech, one of the institutions it is declared to stand for. Once again it is desecrated by those pledged to prevent its desecration, they using the sentiments and conditions created by the flag venerators to accomplish their illegal and oppressive ends.

The real flag desecrators have wrapped themselves in the flag before. It is characteristic of all ruling classes to use the sentiment embodied in and clustering about national emblems to perpetuate the system on which their domination depends. The modern flag venerators, unable to note the emptiness of symbols no longer in harmony with their surroundings, continue to furnish the modern ruling class the customary means to this end, their belief that they are preventing the use of the flag for disgraceful purposes to the contrary notwithstanding.

◆

In the column "Live Topics About Town," to be found in the Sun, appeared the following a few days ago:

"Every once in a while you hear of a man who has held a place for many years to the satisfaction of his employers and himself, but there are few who can touch the record of one man of seventy-two years. For more than fifty years he has been working in a box factory as a nailer, standing at the same bench on the same floor of the same building and driving nails in the same old way with the same old hammer. He declares he is perfectly satisfied, and wouldn't exchange his job for any other in the place. At 72 he is still able to stand on his feet ten hours a day and drive nails with a deftness at which the younger men around him wonder. At the most modest calculation he has driven about 900,000,000 nails—enough to reach around the world about seven times if placed end to end. The monotony of it all has never touched him."

There's a picture for you! 72 years of age, 50 years a box nailer and now as ever a wage slave! Where is the wealth acquired—the leisure of old age enjoyed—which the Sun tells us is always the result of a youth of industry? In the possession of the old man's employers, no doubt!

The Wall Street Journal of July 5, publishes the following:

"THE STANDARD OIL CANDIDATE.

"It's Hand Shown by Col. J. M. Guffey.

"Boston—Financial people here are getting ready to extend their congratulations to 26 Broadway for the manner in which the Parker campaign, through Mr. Belmont, has been managed. It is, however, regarded as a mistake to have had the hand of the Standard Oil so openly shown as in the delivery of Pennsylvania's sixty-eight votes through Mr. J. M. Guffey of the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Co., whose oil interests both in Texas and Pennsylvania are so closely associated with the Standard Oil Company."

The bit of information here conveyed will account for the rise in Parker stock, and will indicate some of the forces that are working against the Wall Street Journal's candidate, Roosevelt.

"The Union Cotton Manufacturing Co., Fall River, Mass., has followed the lead of other Fall River mills in requiring weavers to operate ten to twelve looms. No strike followed the posting of the notice, for, acting on the advice of the weavers' union, and in view of the unsuccessful strikes at the other mills, the weavers remained at work until the matter can be investigated."

The above appears in the mill news of a commercial newspaper. It sounds like a confession of impotency by pure and simple unionism.

From Chicago comes a despatch dated July 4, and stating that:

"A big labor convention will be called by the Chicago Federation of Labor to meet at Victor, Col., on August 25, as a means of encouraging the union miners.

"Every labor organization in the country will be requested to send two delegates. Preparations for the big meeting will begin next week, when the notices will be prepared and mailed.

" 'We have been told that it is not so much financial assistance that the Colorado miners need,' said John J. Ryan, who led the movement for the convention. 'The mine owners out there need to see the strength of organized labor. Let us go out there and beard the lion in his den. Let us see whether they will throw us out as they have the miners.

" 'After we have visited the ground where the trouble is we can best judge what assistance to offer the strikers. If they need money we can vote it to them then.'

"The movement was started at the federation meeting yesterday by a resolution introduced by the International Association of Railway Clerks."

It now remains to be seen whether or not this is simply pure and simple bluff and bluster, or a real, determined movement "to show" the mine owners. If it is the latter, the question arises, what success can these pure and simple unions have against the martial law of the capitalist authorities of Colorado, whom their membership helps to keep in office, should they determine to use it against the proposed "big labor convention"? Or are we to believe that those same authorities favor and would permit such a "big labor convention"?

" The Union Cotton Manufacturig Co., Fall River, Mass., has followed the lead of other Fall River mills in requiring weavers to operate ten to twelve looms. No strike followed the posting of the notice, for, acting on the advice of the weavers' union, and in view of the unsuccessful strikes at the other mills, the weavers remained at work until the matter can be investigated."

The above appears in the mill news of a commercial newspaper. It sounds like a confession of impotency by pure and simple unionism.

The trials and tribulations of Harry Korkowinski, alias White, quondam clothing garment workers' secretary and straddler on the open shop question in the interests of the capitalist class, who was threatened with impeachment, and is now reported to have resigned, suggest the question: was he pushed or did he fall?

When the candidate spoke he not only broke the silence, but the anti-gold victory as well.

PRESENT DAY PATERNALISM.

One of the bugaboos that capitalism uses to frighten off Socialism is paternalism. The co-operative, fraternal and democratic ownership and operation of capital, which is the basis of Socialism, is misrepresented by the mouthpieces of capitalism as a bureaucracy, guided by one powerful individual, and controlling all things, even the minutest details of life. The fact of the matter is that cry as capitalism will paternalism is already here. The capitalist is the paternal director of industry.

The evidence supporting this assertion is not wanting. It is right before us in the shape of the Dayton Daily Journal, of June 30. This paper extolls the munificence of the National Cash Register Co., especially that of President John H. Patterson, who is the company. According to it, a party of 1,000 persons, composed of heads and assistant heads of departments, foremen and assistant foremen, together with their wives, and 600 girl employes, are to receive a free trip to the St. Louis fair. President Patterson, addressing them said: "Now, we want you to go because that will be a benefit to both you and the company." One also reads of how President Patterson has surrendered the use of "the old homestead at Far Hills" to the girls in the company's employ, during his two months' visit to the principal cities of Europe, Much is also printed of "President Patterson's Munificent Prize Gifts," President Patterson's address to "his people"; in brief, the whole article reflects the centralized control and direction of the education and pleasure of thousands of persons by and in the interests of one man.

One sees reflected in this article a mass of dependents, who are sometimes intimidated (as happened last year when President Patterson threatened to move from Dayton if certain labor troubles were not ended), and at other times treated with condescention and allowed the use of mansions rendered idle by the owner's absence abroad, but never regarded as co-owners and equals in the establishment of their paternalistic employer. All things flow munificently from him, and for him. They are "his people," to be sent to St. Louis and "the old homestead" for their own and his benefit, primarily his. He is their kind father, they the dear children.

The National Cash Register Company and President Patterson are not the only paternalistic concerns and capitalists of their kind. From Krupp's at Essen, Germany, clear across the ocean and the American continent to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, at Pueblo, Col., this paternalism is daily practised and is growing. It is promoted by a society miscalled "Social Service," under the guise of workers' betterment schemes, i. e., schemes to promote the workers' dependence on the employer and the employer's control of the worker.

Capitalist paternalism arises from the capitalist ownership of capital. This it is that makes him the controller and director, and his employes the controlled and directed. It is the object of Socialism to eradicate capitalist paternalism, through the social ownership of capital, that is, a system in which capital shall be owned and administered by and for the workers. Capitalism may shout "paternalism" but the boot is on its leg: It is by and for one, Socialism is by and for all, co-operative, fraternal and democratic.

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Says the New York Commercial:

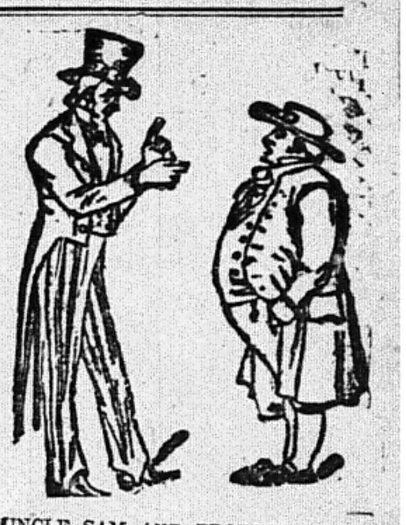
"A morning contemporary insists that the paramount issue in this campaign is the 'trusts.' But strangely enough, neither great political party looks at it just that way."

Why should they? Both are controlled by the representatives of the trusts.

Now that the Democrats proclaim themselves in favor of governmental impartiality between capital and labor, the bogus Socialists, alias Social Democrats, who supported the Kautsky resolution, which declared a belief in the same impossibility, will support Parker instead of Hearst.

Section Paterson, N. J., has decided that should any of its members wish to redeem their Daily People Loan Certificates when due, that Section Paterson will buy them in. The wording of the resolution seems to intimate, however, that none of the numerous purchasers of Daily People Loan Certificates in Paterson would want to redeem them when due. The action of Section Paterson is worthy of emulation.

The conventions are over and the campaign is on. None of the parties in the field has as good a platform, candidates, or cause as the Socialist Labor Party. The men of the S.L.P. have every reason to feel inspired and work accordingly.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—I don't see the consistency of you Socialists ridiculing the idea that Capital and Labor are brothers.

UNCLE SAM.—Probably because you are not yet able to be consistent yourself.

B. J.—I don't think.

U. S.—You hit it that time.

B. J.—What do you mean?

U. S.—You don't think. You only think you think.

B. J.—Oh, but I do think. Is it not a fact that Capital and Labor are brothers?

U. S.—No, sir; not by a long shot.

B. J.—What?

U. S.—I mean what I say, and say what I mean.

B. J.—You Socialists are such damned sticklers.

U. S.—We Socialists insist on the correct use of terms.

B. J.—Indeed? Explain yourself.

U. S.—Certainly. You admit, do you not, that Labor produces all wealth?

B. J.—To be sure. Any fool would concede that.

U. S.—Not excepting yourself?

B. J.—No. But what of it?

U. S.—Just this, Jonathan, Labor is the producer of all wealth, Capital is a part of wealth.

B. J.—Granted.

U. S.—Capital being the product of Labor, wherein is your consistency in saying that it is the brother of its creator?

B. J.—The devil!

U. S.—No devil about it. You muddleheads who think you think are absolutely unable to be consistent. Labor being the creator of wealth it would be much better sense to say that Labor is the father of Capital. There would be some consistency in claiming such relationship, but to say that the creator and the creature are brothers is an absurdity.

B. J.—It does look that way.

U. S.—Consequently, the wherefore of the whatness admonishes us to talk United States; to think and keep thinking until we know we are thinking.

B. J.—I tumble.

U. S.—So, if there is any relationship between Labor and Capital it cannot be the relationship of brothers. It follows that there would be more sense and consistency in saying "the Earth is the mother, Labor is the father and Capital is the child."

B. J.—I begin to think.

U. S.—I hope so. Labor being the father, does it not consistently follow that he has the right to control, spank, direct, influence, protect, command and restrain his child?

B. J.—It do.

U. S.—Far from being brothers, Labor and Capital are to-day deadly enemies. The enmity does not grow out of the true relationship of the two, but because of the fact that the so-called shrewd, cunning schemers have kidnapped the child, controlled, educated and developed all its strength, talents and power and pitted them against its creator. In the hands of the workers Capital would be the obedient, submissive child of its creator, its father, but in the hands of the drone, the parasite, the robber, the pirate, the thief, the capitalist in short, it becomes, if not the enemy, the deadly instrument in the hands of the enemy, of its own creator.

B. J.—I must acknowledge that you Socialists generally know what you are talking about.

U. S.—It behooves everybody to do the same. Consistency is a jewel but it can't be worn as a breastpin or used as a head-light. Let us not hear you repeat the silly lie: "Capital and Labor are brothers." It is liable to cause suspicious of illegitimacy, bastardy or something worse.

◆

Millionaires' names are not conspicuous (except by their absence) in the list of heat prostrations. The workers may succumb—but the mountains and seashore for them!

What will the middle class now do, with the capitalist class in control of their party? What can they do? The class that controls them economically, logically, can and does control them politically.

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

BIG CROWD ON EIGTH AVENUE LISTEN TO S. L. P.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—A well-attended meeting was held at the corner of Forty-second street and Eighth avenue, on Saturday evening, July 2. The chairman, John Donohue, opened the meeting by explaining the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party. Comrade Charles Kemp of Toronto, Canada, then showed the nature of the class struggle that was raging in society, and how the working class, by the proper use of the ballot, could change the system of capitalism for that of the Socialist Republic. Comrade Michael T. Berry of Massachusetts, was the next speaker, proving by citations of facts that all the political parties, including the "Socialist," alias Social Democrats, are misleading the working class, and showing, in a similar manner, that the Socialist Labor Party is the only one that has stood by the working class. Robert Downs then spoke on the development of capitalism and the importance of organizing on class lines according to the principles of the Socialist Labor Party and literature.

Eighteen pamphlets and fifteen Daily People were sold, three names of sympathizers received on cards, and 350 leaflets distributed.

John Donohue.

New York, July 3.

SUCCESSFUL STREET MEETINGS.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—One of the most successful street meeting of the season was held last Saturday evening in the Sixth Assembly District, New York, at the corner of Second avenue and Houston street. The writer opened the meeting, speaking for a short time and was followed by August Gilhaus. Gilhaus held down the platform for an hour or more. His voice was in fine form and every sentence he spoke was a sladge-hammer blow against the capitalist system. He did not confine himself to denunciation of individuals or depicting conditions, but told the audience what the remedy was for the evils which exist in society and how to bring about the desired change. When he finished, the chairman called upon sympathizers to join the party and one young man stepped up and filled out an application blank which he handed back to us with the initiation fee. This makes two applications which the Sixth and Tenth Assembly Districts will turn in at the next meeting of the General Committee and we hope to secure more.

James Doyle of Louisville, Ky., closed the meeting with a short talk.

Twenty-four pamphlets were sold, mostly "Behind the Scenes" and "What Means This Strike," in the English and German languages.

A. S.

New York, July 4, 1904.

ENEMIES OF THE WORKING CLASS TURNED DOWN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist Labor Party held an open air meeting at the corner of Main and North Water street, Saturday evening, June 25, 1904. The Social Democrats, alias Socialists, also advertised a meeting for the same time and place.

When we arrived at the corner, the Social Democrats, alias Socialists, were already there and, after we had set up our stand, one of them, Kangaroo Lippelt, came over to us and asked us whether we were willing to share the platform with them? He was told that we never share our platform with the enemies of the working class. Lippelt then said as they did not wish to clash with us, they would postpone their meeting.

Chairman Withers then opened the meeting with a few remarks and introduced Will W. Cox, a miner and delegate to the eleventh national convention of the Socialist Labor Party, from Illinois, who spoke on the situation in Colorado, winding up with an exposure of the Social Democrats, alias Socialists.

We sold seven pamphlets and quite a number of copies of the Weekly People and also distributed a large number of leaflets.

Although the Social Democrats, alias Socialist, stayed all through the meeting, not one of them attempted to disprove what the speaker had said, thus proving by their silence that they are guilty of being misleaders of the working class.

We were about to adjourn the meeting when one of the bogus crew asked the privilege of making an announcement from our platform. He was told to get a platform of his own, or else he could make his announcement from the street, which he did, to the effect that the Social Democrats, alias Socialists, would hold a meeting on Monday evening at the same place, also at other places during the week, and that J. W. Slayton, member of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New Castle, Pa., would address the meetings.

The same individual who made the announcement approached the writer and said that if they (the Social Democrats, alias Socialists), wanted to be mean, they would distribue some of their leaflets among the audience. He was told to do so and informed that we would to the same at their meetings, because we wanted the workers to know the difference between real and bogus Socialism.

On Monday evening a few of the comrades armed themselves with a good supply of the leaflet "The Difference," and started for the Kangaroo meeting. When we arrived there was not a Kang in sight. While we were hunting around to see if they were hiding behind some ash barrels, we happened to see two Kangs on the other side of the street, sneaking along like two spies sent out to see if the enemy was in sight. When they saw us with plenty of ammunition on hand they sneaked back again.

After staying till a late hour, and not seeing any signs of a meeting, we made up our minds they had not the courage to face the so-called "dead S. L. P."

J. W.

Rochester, N. Y., July 5.

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—In connection with the editorial "Curtailment—Some Things It Discloses," in The People of the third inst, permit me to pen a few facts regarding that bell-hole on Broad street, Philadelphia—the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

You say they work nine hours a day! Nine hours! ! Why, man, they work ELEVEN hours on the day shift, and thirteen hours on the night stretch. I know MEN working there who receive but seven dollars and twenty cents a WEEK. Watchmen on the gate receive seven dollars a week, working from six p. m., to seven a. m. The force is allowed twenty minutes on the night shift for lunch, on the day stretch, a half hour. Hardly a day passes but what a man is killed and two or three maimed. The Hahnemann Hospital ambulance is kept busy running over to the works.

I know a man who learned the trade of machinist at that shop who is now getting but $13.00 per week and works thirteen hours a night; another who runs a lathe for $7.20 a week. Any man getting over $14.00 calls himself a "contractor." They are the gentlemen who do the driving. A good "sucker" becomes a contractor.

The J. G. Brill works out on Sixtieth street, run the Baldwin works a close second. Conditions are about on a par with the latter company's. The Brill men struck last year for bettter conditions. Their places were filled by the machinists and mechanics thrown out by the strike of the miners in the anthracite field.

I have travelled this country and part of Europe, but in all my peregrinations I never met with so subservient a class of lickspittle proletarians as are housed in the City of Brotherly Love, the town of crooked Quakers.

Yours fraternally,

E. C.

New York, July 4.

(Note—The above facts do not substantially effect the argument advanced in the above mentioned editorial. On the contrary they emphasize it. Ed. The People.)

DIAMONDS VS. SUICIDE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the editorial "Diamonds vs. Suicide," appearing in the Daily People of July 4 last, an argument from the Tribune of the day previous is quoted; and very able opposed. This contribution may help to finish the job.

From the fact that the figures for the importation of uncut diamonds were never as before larger, as for the year just ended (June 30), the Tribune concludes that times are very good, and to talk about hard times must be nonseise.

The Tribune does not, however, mention the fact that the figures for the importation of cut diamonds are smaller than ever before. But that would not suit her purpose. Therefore, she tells only a half truth.

The Tribune is not ignorant enough not to know the real cause of the larger importation of uncut diamonds in the last few months.

From about the middle of February until two weeks ago, a strike was going on in Amsterdam and Antwerp, the two big diamonds centres of the world, in which strike about 10,000 diamond cutters were involved.

Needless to go any further! Any one can now figure out the cause of the larger importation of uncut diamonds.

If, then, the first statement of the Tribune is a half truth, its conclusion is an utter falsehood. The Tribune, by trying to prove "our" prosperity by a lie, has defeated its own purpose and shown conclusively that, first, hard times are a fact and, second, that not only the yellow journals ,but also the respectable Republican papers don't care how they fool the people as long as they do it.

C. C.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 6.

KEEPING THE WORKING CLASS IN THE DARK.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—I wish to inform the readers of The People of the performances of the labor fakirs of this city at a mass meeting held last night at the Goodale Street Auditorium, in the alleged interest of the Colorado miners in their struggle with brutal capitalism; but, as a spectator, I can only interpret the performance as being in the interest of graft.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Columbus Trades and Labor Assembly, and the performance was started by W. B. Paul, the president of that body.

Mr. Paul proceeded at first to disabuse the minds of any that might suspect the meeting to having any politics in it. After relieving his mind on that score, he apologized for the small audience and attributed as a reason some defect in advertising the meeting.

Labor fakir and "Socialist," alias Social Democrat, Max Hayes, was the first and principal speaker of the evening. He delivered a shameful address before this audience of working people, considering how they stand so badly in need of the economic knowledge and assistance in blazing their way out of the woods of capitalism, which he failed to give them.

The address consisted in minutely relating the tragic events during the long strike and the futile attempts at holding the strikers responsible for the explosions and train wrecking.

After these details the emphasis and climax of the speech was reached in relating the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and the historic struggle in securing that concession from the ancient kings, and the cherished sacredness in which this heritage had been held in this country.

No one gained any knowledge of intrinsic value by attending the meeting. No attempt was made at a discussion of Socialist economies so as to explain the phenomena of the origin and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and the court martial in Colorado. The address was well calculated to permanently surrender the working class to capitalist exploitation and an extension of the bull pen policy in dealing with it.

Of course, both the economic and the political grafts were worked: the union was enlogized and extolled and an exortation was delivered on the need of throwing away political prejudice. The whole performance was one that the Democrats, especially could applaud, exploit and appropriate. It looks as if fakir sympathy is not inspired by singleness in motive!

Down with the fakirs and grafters; on with the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A.

Oscar Freer.

Columbus, Ohio, July 2.

A KANGAROO CONFESSION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—When the news arrived in California in '99 telling of the factional strife at national headquarters and the attempted deposition of the N. E. C. of the Socialist Labor Party by the Volkszeitung element, very few of the comrades were cognizant of the true underlying cause of the trouble. Some attributed it to the wrangle over taxation which had raged for several months previous in the party press. A larger number assigned it to dictatorship. But as the rupture grew in proportions and the rank and file—influenced by party members of both factions—found themselves hopelessly divided, the smoke gradually lifted and then it was seen that the party's trades union policy was the rock upon which the party had struck.

The bulk of the membership and party activity centered in New York city. Two factions had arisen, the existence of which the outside membership were but vaguely aware. Not until the split was complete and each faction had its "People" to expose its grievances was it generally understood that the trades union question was what caused the dissension.

One faction, supported by the National Committee and the official organ, The People, insisted that pure and simple trades unions should be opposed and the workers re-organized into the S. T. & L. A. The other faction contended that from the standpoint of expediency the "boring from within" policy should be pursued and as a result they covertly opposed the S. T. & L. A. Charges of crooked work were made against those who were active in launching the new economic organization, accusing them of misrepresenting the object for which it was launched. Ostensibly it was to be used to organize the unorganized, but its real object, its opponents claimed, was to use it as a weapon to fight the old style trades unions. Whether diplomacy was used in securing its endorsement by the party convention in '96, interests us but little at this late day. The only question which buries all the rest is: was the launching of the S. T. & L. A. scientifically correct? The course which the development has taken both in the Socialist and trades union movement in the last five years forces all unbiased and unprejudiced persons to an afirmative conclusion.

After the '99 split the S. L. P. continued on with its adopted policy. Those who seceded (Kangaroos, so-called, and of which the writer was one) amalgamated with the Debs social democracy, out of which rose the "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic party." The S. T. & L. A. was vigorously condemned by thiis organization and the "boring from within" policy was worked to a standstill.

As the industrial development proceeded the capitalists became conscious of the necessity of organizing Employers' Associations and Alliances in order to forestall the demands made by organizer labor. The progressive trades unionists, on their side, began to recognize the inadequacy of "pure and simple" trades unions as organized by the A. F. of L., and proceeded to form industrial unions (all trades of an industry combined into one organization). As the A. F. of L. was opposed to this form of organization a new national federated body was created, called the American Labor Union. Most of these industrial unions, including the federated body endorsed the "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic party." Eugene V. Debs, along with many more prominent members of the latter party alligned themselves with the more progressive economic organization, as opposed to the A. F. of L., thereby placing themselves in identically the same position as the much condemned Socialist Labor Party. The Kangaroos, true to their reactionary instinct, set up a terrific cry of "De Leonism" and rumors of a split in the party were rife.

To cap the climax, the California comrades carried the "boring" policy so far that they launched several "Union Labor Parties" and relegated the Soocialist organization temporarily to the rear. This action was endorsed by the National quorum—composed of Kangaroos—and, of course, this caused another vigorous howl to go up. Then the national committee of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, was held soon after, the California "fusion" policy was repudiated. The National Quorum stepped down and out and they, together with most of those who were active in the "fusion deal" as it was called, withdrew from the party, in so far as any active participation was concerned.

Thus, while they were the only ones who had carried the "boring from within" policy to a consistent and logical conclusion, they had only succeeded in boring themselves out of the Socialist movement entirely.

Here was a nice predicament! Already our augers were growing rusty for the lack of something to bore for. But hold! An inspiration! A national Union Labor Party with Hearst as the Moses! (Excuse me while I blush). But really, where else could we go? We had discovered the glaring duplicity of the "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic party" and had turned it down; as for the Socialist Labor Party we never gave it a thought exxcept at those times when the periodical report of its "succumbing to the inevitable" appeared.

However, about this time the scales on the eyes of this Kangaroo were beginning to drop off. He had bored until he could go no further (backward). The instruction he had received in the hard school of disillusion was beginning to tell. He had logically followed out the "boring from within" policy, and it had landed him in the ditch.

Expediency and conciliation are henceforth to be expunged from his philosophy, for they are toboggans on the inclined plane of reaction. For five years he has been wading about in the muddy swamps of opportunism, temporizing with, and conciliatory towards, everything that spelled reaction. Henceforth he "bathes his breast" in that revolutionary stream which flows unalterably onward in its course, sweeping aside all obstructions, unequivocal, tossing high and dry upon the banks of publicity the schemes and chicanery of its enemies. At last he realizes the historial necessity of the S. T. & L. A. Destined, as it is, to be the architectural foundation of the new industrial society, as it grows and develops in volume, the consciousness of its interests will be strengthened and sustained by its intellectual reflex—its directing force—the Socialist Labor Party, whose star is now deservedly in the ascendant.

Charles H. Ross.

Douglas, Ariz., June 29.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A.

Regular meeting of the General Executive Board, held Thursday evening, June 23. August Gilhaus elected chairman. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Financial report of Treasurer and General Secretary read, received and filed.

General secretary reported on agitation work being done by D. A. 4, in New Jersey, and D. A. 49, in New York City, and Section New York, Socialist Labor Party amongst the shoe workes of Brooklyn. Report received.

Communications: From Organizer of L. A. 368, Plymouth, Mass., in reference to subs for Weekly People, which had been attended to. Filed. From L. A. 356, Braddock, Pa., giving valuable information in reference to action of certain individuals in Pittsburg, Pa., and vicinity. Filed. From 369, Plymouth, Mass., in refrence to organization and ordering stamps. From L. A. 399, Buffalo, N. Y., with donations to General Organizer's fund. From L. A. 42, Yonkers, in reference to agitation work and open air meetings held by the L. A. in Yonkers. From L. A. 385, Woonsocket, R. I., in reference to change of charter, etc. Secretary directed to answer. From L. A. 325, Los Angeles, Cal., with donations for General Organizer's fund. From D. A. 4 in reference to organization and agitation work being done in New Jersey. Referred to General Secretary for action.

From Comrade John Bach, West Elizabeth, Pa., asking for literature in the English, Slawish and Italian languages. Action: Secretary directed to comply with the request to the best of his ability. From C Haselgrove, Dayton, Ohio, asking for necessary supplies to organize an L. A. in Dayton. Secretary directed to comply with the request. From L. A. 409 San Francisco, Cal., with a report of good work being done for the Alliance in San Francisco. Filed.

From Comrade Michael T. Berry, of Lynn, Mass., in reference to the necessity of doing some active work among the shoe workers of Brooklyn, where a determined stand is being taken by the Independent Shoe Workers' Union against Tobin's scabby Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Action, Whereas L. A. 252, of Brooklyn, and Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, were doing what could be done to make clear to the shoeworkers of Brooklyn the rascally record of the B. & S. W. U., holding meetings and making clear the attitude of the S. L. P. towards trades unions as well as the principles of New Trades Unionism, therefore be it

Resolved, That the secretary keeps in touch with this work and, if necessary, render assistance.

From L. A. 396, Skowhegan, Me., giving information in refernce to the strike by the L. A. in Skowhegan, the bosses having procured some scabs through the false statement that there was no strike there. The L. A. wants it to be made known to the woolen weavers of the country that the strike is still on in Skowhegan and for the textile workers to keep away from there until further notified. The secretary was instructed to comply with the request of L. A. 396.

From Comrade Frank Zierer, New Bruswick, N. J., in refernce to open-air meeting to be held there.

From E. J. Dillon, Marion, Ind., with application for membership-at-large. Action: Received, and E. J. Dillon accepted as member-at-large.

From National Secretary of the S. L. P. calling attention to the constitution of the S. L. P. which entitles the S. T. & L. A. to three fraternal delegates to the national convention of the S. L. P., which will be held this year, beginning July 2.

Action: Whereas, It is now too late to issue a referendum vote for the election of such delegates and have the vote in by the time of the convention, be it therefore

Resolved, That the G. E. B. elect from the membership of the board two delegates to represent the S. T. & L. A. at the S. L. P. convention, and that they be furnished with proper credentials by the General Secretary.

Samuel French and Arvid Olson were elected. Comrades O. Barthel and E. Aiazzone were elected as alternates.

Communication from L. A. 406, Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers, was received giving a report of work of organization and sending by-laws for the endorsement of the board. Action: Referred to a committee to act on same. Committee: S. French and A. Olson.

Other routine business having been transacted, meeting adjourned.

John J. Kinneally,
John J. Kinneaally,

A BREEZY CORRECTION

An Editor Writing on Colorado Set Right By a Socialist.

To the Daily and Weekly People: Enclosed find two clippings. The first one is an editorial from the Saginaw Evening News of June 13, 1904. The second one is an answer to it by your humble servant and appeared the following Thursday, June 16.

Yours Fraternally

Henry Ulbricht.

Saginaw, Mich., June 30.

I.

FIGHTING SOCIALISM; NOT UNIONISM.

There is one feature of the deplorable condition in Colorado that is being overlooked ,and yet which is one of the deepest roots of the troubles that have disgraced the state. We refer to immigration. It is a fact beyond dispute that the ignorant, radical foreign element in the mines, together with its socialistic agitation and shouting against institutions that are distinctly American, is desponsible for the overwhelming public sentiment that has supported Governor Peapbody and the mine owners in their drastic measures to suppress violence and insurrection. However bitter may be the present war upon organized labor in Colorado, it is not in its last analysis a war upon unionism, but a revolt against the extremes of socialism. San Miguel county in the southwestern part of the state, in which is located Telluride, and which is one of the three counties that have been the scenes of so much violence, has been a hotbed for the forcing of socialistic propaganda and other exotic reform dreams. Two years ago the socialists came within thirty-seven votes of carrying the county. Ten years ago the gold mines of Telluride were worked by English-speaking miners and there was no discontent. Shortly after the Coeur d'Alene troubles in Idaho there was a migration of the radical element. It was an emigration of foreigners wholly. Anarchists, socialists and nihilists, believers in every sort of doctrine that means a disruption of the present social fabric, swept over the pass into San Miguel county and began to proselyte.

The miners were unionized six years ago, without objection by the mine owners, and all went well until the radical and socialistic element got control of the unions. From that time dates the beginning of violence, unrest and social disorder. To-day the counties in which socialism developed in its most extreme form are reaping the fruit of its teachings and appeal to force. The manager of the Smuggler-Union, one of the mines that has always employed union labor is quoted by a correspondent who recently made a tour of the mining districts, as saying: "So long as the riff-raff of Europe, the nihilists and socialists can pour in, there will be trouble. We are fighing rabid socialism and not unionism." Again, the president of the Citizen's Alliance, which is taking an active part in the deportation of union miners and has sided with the owners, takes this view of the situation: "We are not fighting unionism; far from it. I am a supporter of the union idea and employ union men. But we are against socialism. The union in Telluride fell into the hands of the ignorant Italian and Finn element, and they elected men whose demands went to all extremes. The men we deported were merely socialists of the most blatant and insistent type. With the socialists in control the mines would have to close down. With the mines closed there would be no business in Telluride. You can see why we make the fight."

The truth of these words is shown in the present deportations, which are of men accused of violence and extreme socialistic teachings. Hundreds of union men are not molested, and it has been agreed that there will be no opposition to local unions. Colorado is trying to purge itself of rabid and dangerous socialism. Perhaps it has gone to the extremes in the methods used, until it is now a case of one extreme against another.

II.

THE QUESTION OF SOCIALISM.

To the Editor:

Allow me to say a few words in contradiction to your editorial of June 13, headed "Fighting Socialism; Not Unionism." You say "It is a fact beyond dispute that the ignorant foreign element in the mines together with its socialistic agitation and shouting againt institutions that are distinctly American, is responsible for the overwhelming public sentiment that has supported Governor Peabody and the mine owners in their drastic meausures to suppress violence and insurrection."

I would like to ask: What are those institutions so distinctly American, in Colorado which the ignorant foreign element which I know is considerable in policy to the Western Federation of Miners, an organization consisting of bright intelligent Americans, the majority of which are American born and coming to a considerable extent from down east Yankee stock?

Also, whereabouts is that overwhelming public sentiment located that is supporting Gov. Peabody and the mine owners?

I, for one, who mingle with the public of Saginaw to some extent (that is with the wage working public) find the facts contrary to those expressed in the editorial.

To show that the public sentiment is not overwhelming in favor of Governor Peabody and the mine owners the regulation bugaboo had at last to be trotted out, commonly called socialism. This was done in order to bring about a reasonable excuse for the outrages committed against organized labor.

Take up any one of the utterances of the mine owners or Gov. Peabody of the Citizens' Alliance from the beginning of the strike up till a few days ago and not a word was said about socialism, but their slogan was smash organized labor, kill it by hanging and shooting if the bull pen don't scare the members, but kill organized labor.

The editorial further says: "However bitter may be the present war upon organized labor, it is not in its last analysis a war upon unionism, but a revolt against the extreme of socialism."

What are the extremes of Socialism; murder, dynamite, etc? This would be all right to tell the doggies in the dog pound for they would not condradict you and could'nt if they wanted to, but to dish that up to intelligent American citizens such as read the Saginaw Evening News, it would only provoke a smile.

When I am sick I consult a physician. When I want a pair of shoes I go to a shoe store. When I want to know something about Socialism I go and read the Socialist Labor Party platform together with the official organ of that party known as the "Weekly People" aslo the writings of such men as Marx, Engels, Bebel, De Leon, Gronlund, etc.

By recalling to my memory the ideas advanced by such sources I can then state that the utterances of such men as Sherman Bell, Gov. Peabody, Secretary Hamilton of the Alliance, together with the editorials written by newspaper writers who are paid to confuse the minds of the American citizens are lies of the whole cloth.

To my mind the harmonizing of Socialists, Anarchists and Nihilists as is done in your editorial is evidence enough that the American newspaper editors must have imbibed in some of the "Institutions that are distinctly American." It wouldn't be a bad idea to take a week off and mingle with that ignorant foreign element and find out the difference between the teachings of the Socialists and those of the Anarchists

As to the quotations of the president of the Citizens' Alliance, and those of the mine owners and Sherman Bell, I cannot expect anything different. They will naturally try to throw the blame off their shoulders. Why? Because they are of the employing class and have interests directly opposite to those of their employes. Material interests guide man's actions the world over. Had the miners won it would probably have curtailed the profits of the mine owners. If you touch a man's profits you touch his American institutions. Hence the bugaboo, Socialism.

Further Mr. Editor if you think that you can with such editorials stem the onward march of Socialism in this country, or if there are others who pay you for writing such articles who should have similar intentions, I would say "cut it out, it's useless waste of effort." What a Bismark could not do, a man that swayed the politics of a whole continent, the Citizens' Alliance, nor the Mine Owners' Association, nor the Sherman Bells, nor all the editorial writers of all the capitalist papers in the country combined will not be able to do. Cut it out.

Henry Ulbricht,
1015 Mackinaw Street.

MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION.

A mass state convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Michigan will be held on Saturday, July 23rd, 1904, at 7 p. m., at Mannebach's Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue, (entrance on Hastings street), to nominate a State ticket and presidential electors, and to attend to such other matters as may properly come before it.

All members of the S. L. P. in the State of Michigan are requested to take notice to attend in mass and in the meantime to send to the S. E. C. such propositions and resolutions as they may wish to present.

M. Meyer, Secretary.
Michigan S. E. C.

LETTER BOX

Owing to the additional labor connected with the national convention, the "Letter Box" could not be written and published in this issue. It will appear next week as usual.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

S. L. P. STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

The State Executive Committees of the S. L. P., such as least as have not as yet settled for the Amsterdam Congress assessment stamps, are herewith urged to remit for same without delay. Our delegate must soon leave and the funds must be on hand.

All Sections that have not as yet settled for the stamps received from their S. E. C. should forthwith make their remittances.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.

TOUR OF COMRADE B. REINSTEIN.

At the request of the New York S. E. C., our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Comrade B. Reinstein, of Section Buffalo, on his way back from New York City, where he attended the National Convention of the Party, has consented to visit our Sections en route, for the purpose of helping along their agitation by speaking at public meetings and for the further purpose of meeting with the members in Section meetings and then and there discuss ways and means to bring out all the action there is in our ranks in the important work of this most important campaign. To make possible meetings of the Sections visited at which the work of the party orginazation can be taken up and discussed, the comrade will remain in most places for two days, the first of these days to be devoted to speaking at a public meeting, the second day to a Section meeting. Organizers of Sections will please note the dates set and act accordingly. These dates are:

Yonkers, July 18; Peekskill, July 19; Newburgh, July 20; Albany, July 21-22; Troy, July 23-24; Schenectady, July, 25-26; Gloversville, July 27; Utica, July 28-29; Syracuse, July 30-31; Auburn, August 1-2; Rochester, August 3-4.

Be absolutely certain to have a full Section meeting on the second day set for each town and to insure attendance of your members send out a special call urging each one to be present.

For the New York State Executive Committee, S. L. P.,
Justus Ebert, Secretary.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.

Knight in chair. Absent with excuse, Bilsbarrow. Comrade Meyer seated as member of S. E. C.

State secretary reports he wrote Kansas City to ascertain if any members were coming to State convention; relative to N. A. F. matter and due stamps, and possibilities of a local ticket and what members can be had for State ticket.

Ways and Means Committee reports pledges from H. Schwartz of Vigus, Mo., $5.00, of which $2.00 was paid; A. Swanson, St. Charles, Mo., $3.00, paid in full.

Ways and Means financial report:

On hand, $3.19; from Vaughan Knight fund, $9.15; H. Schwartz, Vigus, Mo., $2.00; A. Swanson, St. Charles, Mo., $3.00; total, $17.34 disbursement; Labor News Company, $8.25; 207 People, $2.07; amount, $10.32; balance, $7.02.

Credentials of Delegate Bilsbarrow and alternate Dieckman were executed and approved.

Moved and carried that delegate be allowed $3.00 per day as expenses during convention and going to and coming from convention.

Bills for postage from State secretary, twenty-five cents, ordered paid.

Moved and carried that a loan of $10.00, due E. C. Dieckman, be refunded.

Moved that next regular meeting of S. E. C. be held July 12; carried.

Moved that payment of $5.00 be made to Comrade Unger to apply on loan of $9.00 due him. Lost.

Two resolutions relative to national organizer and means of maintaining that office were brought before the S. E. C. by Comrade Schwartz and, after discussion, it was moved and carried to elect a committee of three to draw up resolutions embodying the ideas of the S. E. C. and the views of Comrade Schwartz. Comrade Dieckman, Knight and Danner elected by acclamation.

Moved and carried that a special meeting be held June 28, for consideration of committee's report.

Financial report, on hand June 17, $3.71; due stamps, Section St. Louis, $6.12; due stamps, H. Schwartz, twenty-four cents; literature, sales, V. Knight, $9.80; total, $19.87. Disbursements, fifty due stamps, money order, $3.57; secretary postage, twenty-five cents; loan, $10.00; express, N. A. F., ninety cents; total $14.72; balance, $5.15.

Adjourned.

George D. Danner,
Recording Secretary.

St. Louis, Mo., June 27.

STURZ PIANO.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from
FACTORY WAREROOMS.
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
129th St., Block East of Third Avenue.

THE DAILY PEOPLE HOMESTRETCH FUND.

UNDER THIS HEAD WILL BE PUBLISHED ALL DONATIONS MADE FOR THE LAST FINAL EFFORT TO CLEAR UP THE BALANCE OF THE DEBT ON THE DAILY PEOPLE PRINTING PLANT. THAT BALANCE, ON NOVEMBER-15, WAS $4,643, PLUS INTEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW THE FIGURES OF THE "HOMESTRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT.

Previously acknowledged	$4,429.25
F. Sandt, City..................	.25
Section Rockville, Ct., per E. Sherman (proceeds from picnic held June 19)..............	47.30
Socialist, W. 165th St., City....	3.00
W. Gilpin, Hoboken, N. J......	1.00
L. Johnson, Falk, Cal..........	.50
F. Furlong, Boston, Mass......	3.00
J. Hallberg, Minneapolis, Minn. (Loan Certificate)	20.00
G. Unger, Brooklyn, N. Y......	1.50
A. Wang, Odanah, Wis..........	1.00
O. Ruckser, Cranford, N. J......	1.00
A. Anderson, Port Angeles, Wash. (Loan Certificate)	20.00
Total..........................	$4,527.80

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged	$8,852.00
S. Winauer, City...............	1.00
Geo. Luck, Brooklyn (collected at picnic)	1.50
Max Neuhaus, Brooklyn, N. Y..	.75
Section Evansville, Ind. (Loan Certificate)	10.00
Total..........................	$8,865.25

SECTION HARTFORD ITEMS.

Section Hartford, at the semi-annual meeting held Wednesday, July 6, elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Fred Fellerman, organizer; A. Rossmeisl, treasurer; Jac. Kumpitsch, financial secretary; Aug. A. Rein, recording secretary; Auditors: Ch. Simon, Wm. Mentze, and H. Huchstedt; Grievanve Committee: A. Giergensky, F. Lechner and F. Geier; literary agent, F. Geier; People agent, Fred. Fellermann; Soc. Arbeiter Zeitung agent, Jos. Rossmeisl.

Various other committees were elected, among these a committee to arrange outings for the summer months for the purpose of raising funds for the pending campaign. The next outing will take place Sunday, July 24, and the destination will be Oppel's Grove, in Glastonbury. To get there take Glastonbury car, leave same at Station 26, then turn to the left and a few minutes walk will bring any one to the grove.

NEW YORK OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 8 p. m.

Twenty-sixth Assembly District — Seventy-second street and Third avenue. Speakers: A. Sater and Geo. Herrschafft.

Sixteenth Assembly District—Fourth street and Avenue C. Speakers: E. F. Wegener, Joseph Klein and S. Moskowitz.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 8 p. m.

Fourtenth Assembly District — Eleventh street and Avenue A. Speakers: Charles Chase and J. Eck.

Thirty-fifth Assembly District—Wendover and Third avenues. Speakers: August Gilhaus and F. Olpp.

WEDNESDAY JULY 20, 8 p. m.

Hungarian Literary Society—Ninth street and Avenue D/ Speakers: E. Toth and E. Sterson.

Twenty-second Assembly District — Forty-first street and Third avenue. Speakers: F. Campbell and A. Sater.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 8 p. m.

Tenth Assembly District — Second street and Avenue A. Speakers: Joseph S. Klein, S. Moskowitz and others.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 8 p. m.

Thirtieth Assembly District—Eighty-first street and First avenue. Speakers: A. Sater and J. Eck.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 8 p. m.

Thirty-fourth Assembly District — 138th street and Willis avenue. Speakers: Charles Chase, Frank Campbell.

Thirty-third Assembly District — 108th street and Lexington avenue. Speakers: James T. Hunter and J. Vaughn.

SOUTH HUDSON OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

July 15, corner Central avenue and Bower street, at 8 p. m. Speakers: Wilhausen, Herrschaft and Klawanski.

July 22, corner Pacific and Communipaw avenues, at 8 p. m. Speakers: Wilhausen, Herrschaft and Campbell.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

DE LEON FOR GOVERNOR

(Continued from page 1)

the Sections called a state convention in New York City, at which Comrade Daniel De Leon was placed in nomination. The campaign conducted was merely nominal, it being recognized that the year was an off one and that not much could have been done.

Since the Utica convention, your State Committee has done such agitation as circumstances would permit. Though having a comparatively large financial balance on hand, this balance was tied up in the assistance of which your state committee was compelied to render in defense of the party press, so that, in the end, we were always in want of funds for costly agitational tours. Nevertheless, your state committee, alive to the necessity of extending our propaganda has been in correspondence with Comrade Carroll, of Boston, regarding a tour of the state this fall. It is hoped that after this convention the committee may find its way clear to reach a conclusion regarding it. Your committee, at the same time, has sent Comrade J. T. B. Geariety out canvassing and speaking in the larger unorganized industrial towns in the northern part of the state, and Comrade Henry Jager in the southern part. Jager's reports are very promising. Geariety has had poor success, and from reports received, it is likely that he will have to be withdrawn. In addition to the foregoing, your committee has inaugurated a correspondence bureau, and placed same in charge of Comrade C. C. Crawford for the purpose of establishing connections that can be used for the distribution of literature, the arranging of meetings, and the promotion of the party press and organization in unorganized parts of the state. Considering its short career ,this bureau has been comparatively successful.

Your state committee also endeavored to stimulate action in behalf of the party press, but with little success.

The following are the Sections now in existence in the state: Erie County, Monroe County, Onondaga County, Oneida County, Schenectady County, Rennslael County, Albany County, Newburgh, Westchested County, Richmond Borough, New York, Scandinavian, New York,

The mileage tax ordered by the Utica convention was duly levied.

Owing to the change in the manner of representation at the National Convention , from Section to State, the State Committee was compelled to issue a call for a per capita tax, with which you are all familiar.

The committee has had but two cases of appeal before it, those of Boland vs. Section Rensselear County and Corcoran vs. Section Albany County, both of which are still pending.

At one of your state committee's meetings it was decided that, in view of, the inability of the State Committee to secure a complete attendance of members at its meetings, the following mode of election be recommended to this State convention for its adoption: The State Section chosen as the seat of the S. E. C. shall nominate 14 members, the 7 receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared the State Committee. Should any member of the State Committee so chosen be absent three consecutive meetings, his place becomes vacant, and the one among the seven nominees who failed of election receiving the highest vote shall act in his stead. In the event of still another vacancy, the nominee among the remaining six who received the highest vote shall fill that vacancy, and so on down the list, if necessary.

It was also decided to recommend action empowering your committee to arrange for the making and filing of State nominations next year, in order to avoid the predicament of last year.

This coming election will be an important one. We should make provisions for an active campaign, strengthening our official standing as a party, building up our party press, and spreading our propaganda in the most effective manner possible.

With fraternal greetings,
The New York State Executive Committee
Henry Kuhn, A. C. Kihn, Adam Moren, E. F. Wegener, H. A. Santee,
Justus Ebert, Secretary.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The nomination for State offices were then made with the result given above.

The nomination of thirty-nine electors of President and Vice-President was referred to the New York State Executive Committee. That body was also elected a committee on vacancies. It was furthermore authorized to make nominations for the candidates for the State election of 1905.

The recommendation submitted by the State Executive Committee was then adopted with the amendment that the word "City" be substituted for the word "Section" and with the further amendment "that if a member fails to attend five sessions of the State Executive Committee, whether consecutive or otherwise, without valid reasons, his seat be vacated."

The State Executive Committee was instructed to defer the call for the election of the new committee until after election.

The seat of the State Executive Committee was made New York City.

Troy was chosen as the city at which the next State Convention is to be held.

The question of agitation in the vicinity of Troy was referred to the State Executive Committee.

Boris Reinstein of Buffalo, presented the following resolution on representation:

Resolved: That the method of choosing the delegates of the State to the National convention be changed to ensure representation from as many section in the state as possible, to-wit, sections in whose territory more than 1000 gubernatorial votes were cast to have one delegate for each complete thousand such votes and the balance of delegate allotted to the State be chosen from the membership of Sections in the order of the vote polled in their territories.

The resolution was amended to the effect "that if the party constitution is not changed representation shall stand as it is." The whole question was laid over for consideration by the next State Convention.

Anton Metzler, of Monroe County, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

To the State Convention of the State of New York, S. L. P.

Section Monroe County, N. Y. S. L. P., moves the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the State Executive Committee of New York stands instructed that, whenever they select a Comrade for touring the State as organizer or canvasser or speaker, they should engage such a Comrade only on credentials issued by the Section of which such a a Comrade is a member, showing him to be in good standing and otherwise qualified and trustworthy.

For the Section,
Robert C. Wetzel, Chairman,
John Withers, Organizer.

It was decided on the question of representation, that representation to the State Convention be based on membership instead of the vote cast and that Sections of less than fifty members be entitled to one delegate each and Sections of more than fifty members be entitled to one delegate for every fifty members and major fraction thereof.

The National Platform and the nominees of the Socialist Labor Party for President and Vice-President were ratified and the convention then adjourned.

A. C. Kihn Secretary.

CORREGAN AND COX

(Continued from page 1)

capitalism and must of necessity grow as it grows until finally, we would overcome it and inaugurate Socialism.

Cox declared that the movement was no child's play. We must be dead in earnest. We must not only applaud when someone makes a point, but we must act in accordance with the point made.

He closed exhorting his hearers to study and work for the overthrow of capitalism.

Delegates Bresnahan, Berry, De Leon, Meyer, Bilsbarrow and others also spoke, and the meeting closed with salvos of cheers and cries of "Hurrah for Corregan and Cox, and the S.L.P.!"

It was the unanimous opinion of all present that in point of spirit the meeting was the best one held in many a month.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

(Continued from page 1)

than 50 members to be also entitled to one delegate.

National Secretary Henry Kuhn was re-elected for the ensuing four years, as was also the editor of The People, both by acclamation. The N. E. C. was empowered to fill any vacancy that may occur on the national ticket. New York was named as the seat of the N. E. C.

Toward the end of the session a stirring poem sent to the Convention by Jerry Devine of Erie, Pa., was read by Comrade W. W. Cox, the candidate for vice-president.

Before adjournment stirring speeches were delivered by Chairman Kinneally, Henry Kuhn, Daniel De Leon and others, expressive of their satisfaction over the good work accomplished and desire to see the delegates go home with a clear understanding of the situation and a firm determination to carry on the fight with greater vigor than ever.

The resolutions adopted on the Colorado outrages appears above.

LONG ISLAND CITY.

John J. Kinneally and R. Downs will address an open-air campaign meeting at the corner of Main street and Flushing avenue, L. I. City, on Wednesday evening, July 20.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

This week we desire to address a few words to the readers of the Daily and Weekly People, who are not members of the Socialist Labor Party. Many of you are heart and soul in sympathy with th movement, but you do comparatively little to help it along. Perhaps you live in a city or town where there is no S. L. P. organization and therefore cannot affiliate yourself with it. But that need not prevent you from rendering very valuable assistance. If you have a friend who is not already a reader of the Weekly People make it your business to see him and induce him to pay the price of a year's subscription. Get him to read our press. That is the way to make a Socialist out of him. Move around amongst your friends and acquaintances and pick up a new reader as often as possible. Those who read the Weekly People will learn what Socialism will do for them and will, in time, develop into material that can be used to organize a Section of the S. L. P. Every one can do something for the Socialist movement by getting subscribers for the Weekly People.

Comrade G. Widmeyer, of Hoboken, N. J., sends in a list of nineteen readers and gets a copy of "The Pilgrim's Shell." That is the result of one comrade's efforts.

Comrade H. A. Santee is hustling for subscriptions in the up-town districts in New York, and secured seventeen this week.

Others securing five or more are as follows: Frank Bohmbach, Boston, 10; P. Friesema, Jr., Deroit, Mich., 8; G. A. Jenning, E. St. Louis, Ill., 7; R. Berdan, Paterson, N. J., 7; E. Till, Buffalo, N. Y., 6; Jas. Trainor, Syracuse, N. Y., 6; Pauline Wilson, Boston, 5; R. Goodwin, San Jose, Cal., 5; Ben Hilbert, Jr., Hamilton, O., 5; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 5. Total for the week ending Saturday, July 9th, 252.

The Scadinavian Branch in Brooklyn, Thomas Lonsdale, New Bedford, Mass., and Adolph Roemhild, of Winona, Minn. each take five dollars worth of sub. cards and G. Popper, of New York and P. Jacobson, of Yonkers, N. Y., one dollars worth each.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

In anticipation of the renewed activity likely to arise from the enthusiasm of the Eleventh Nationl Convention, the Labor News Co. is hustling to be in position to meet the increased demand for Socialist literature at the opening of the National campaign, which is now fairly started by the nomination of Corregan and Cox.

During the past week the sales of pamphlets and leaflets increased. The growing demand for the various leaflets is a good indication of the interest in the movement now being displayed throughout the country.

Those who have made requests for the new pamphlet containing the lecture of Daniel De Leon on "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" will be pleased to learn that it is now ready for delivery at the usual price of 5 cents per copy and three dollars per hundred. The demand for this excellent pamphlet shows that the members are alive to the importance of getting into the hands of the workingmen the cogent arguments on the Trades-Union question which it contains.

"Behind the Scenes" still holds the lead in point of numbers sold. This excellent pamphlet which shows the connection between the capitalist railroad and mine owners of Colorado and their government officials from Peabody down, is being found an effective weapon in helping to make clear what is back of the Colorado outrages upon the working class. The S. L. P. speaker treating this subject and equipped with a copy of "Behind the Scenes" can back his statement with photographic copies of the letters of the pass-bearing officials with the signature of Peabody, Adj.-General Bell and the rest of them in their own handwriting. Local speakers who have used it in this way say that the self-evident genuineness of the documents make it a wonderful seller at open-air meetings.

The leaflets "Why Strikes are Lost" and "Where Wages Come From" are the greatest sellers. There is an increasing demand for other good campaign leaflets, among them "The Difference," "A Plain Statement of Facts," "Some Things a Workingman Should Know," "Cuba, China and the Philippines," "A Fair Day's Wages for a Fair Day's Work," "Arbitration," "What Shall We Do To Be Saved," and others covering various phases of the Labor question on both the economic and political fields.

Among the books sold this week were some that go to indicate that the occurrence of the National Convention has stimulated our customers to a closer study of the movement. Such books as "Value, Price and Profit," "The Eighteenth Brumaire," "People's Marx," "Woman Under Socialism" and "The Right To Be Lazy" were among those disposed of, some of them to delegates to the National Convention, who took advantage of a visit to the Labor News Co.'s office to supply themselves with bronze Party emblem bottons, Arm and Hammer pins, Marx buttons, etc., "The Pilgrim's Shell" and Noto's "Ideal City" were also among those sold.

In the matter of the sale of "The Pilgrim's Shell," the attention of comrades is called to the advertising circular, containing the review of that excellent book which appeared in a recent issue of the "New York Sun." A supply can be obtained upon application. We have heard much praise of this high-class work from readers who appreciate the historical accuracy of the incidents in it and the clear insight into the development of the institutions existing in the times of which its tr[illegible]s.

Large numbers of the excellent pictorial booklet, "The Party Press" have been sold and its sale is being stimulated by the eagerness of [illegible]y members and sympathizers to obtai[illegible] clearer idea of the size and equipment of the Party's printing plant to which so much importance was attached in the reports and discussions at the National Convention. The return of the delegates with details of the reports submitted to the Convention will undoubtedly create a desire on the part of those interested everywhere to obtain this booklet which will enable them to judge for themselves the extent of the wonderful achievement of the past few years which has put the Party in possession of so fine a plant in spite of the almost insurmountable difficulties.

Readers of the People, Attention

How many readers of The People can be depended upon to put in some lively work between now and Election Day to secure additional readers to the Weekly People?

Were it possible to arouse all, many thousands of new readers could be secured and great work could be done for the cause of working class emancipation.

For ten yearly subscriptions (or twenty half yearlies), we shall give as a prize:

"Woman Under Socialism," by August Bebel, translated by Daniel De Leon.

For eight yearly subs (or sixteen half yearlies), we shall give as a prize:

"The Pilgrim's Shell; or, Fergan the Quarryman," by Eugene Sue, translated by Daniel De Leon.

These splendid cloth-bound books, will be sent postpaid to any one who sends us AT ONE TIME the number of subscribers indicated.

The Weekly People, per year, 50 cents; six months, 25 cents.

Don't scatter the subscriptions over several weeks and expect us to keep track of them, for we can't do it, but send them in one bunch and get the prize.

Use the subscription form below, or report your work by letter.

And now let us fall to and see how many books we can earn.

The Management.

THE WEEKLY PEOPLE
2-6 NEW READE STREET
New York City

50 Cents Per Year *25 Cents Six Months*

To the Manager:

Please send the WEEKLY PEOPLE for the term of.............year to

Name ....

No. .... Street

City ....

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